BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CYCLES B.S.A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal Enfield, Royal Ruby, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-each, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B.S.A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal Enfield, Royal Ruby, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-each, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co, Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 131 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	Arr.	Depart.
Yokohama Maru	T. Morol	3,938	4th June	19th June
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4352.	6th June	21st ,,
Nitta Maru	O. Shirai.	6074.	12th June	27th ,,
Komakura Maru	Y. Kotoriye	3817.	7th June	14th June
Yokoska Maru	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th June	2nd July
Ceylon Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7047.	26th June	11th July
Bombay Maru	B. Matsukura	4905	12th July	27th July
Yawata Maru	N, Wada	5845	26th July	10th Aug.
Awa Maru	Y, Nerei	6037	10th July	25th Aug.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Stewards carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA, Manager.
Telephone No. 979.
Nicol Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers	Tons.
2nd June	CHINA	7,972
10th ,,	MADURA*	8,975
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,822
24th ,,	KHYBER	7,941
1st July	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA	10,941
15th ,,	MANTLA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,480
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,842
5th August	NARKUNDA†	16,118
12th ,,	NIVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Terminates voyage at plymouth.
(Through steamer from China.
Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
MALWA
NARKUNDA: Through steamer from Australia

The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

27th July	MANDALA	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About		
10th June	SOUDAN	6,696
26th ,,	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

20th June	MOREA	10,911
28th July	NALDERA	15,825

SAILING TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
8th June	BANDRA ..	Karachi and P.G.
9th June	VARSOVA..	Busrah direct 11-45 a m.
12th June	LHASA ..	Karachi direct.
14th June	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
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NOTICE.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL:— 225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st ... December, 1921:— 75,000 shares of Rs. 5000 each, ... Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each ... Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,24,250
..... Rs. 5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31 ..... December, 1921 ... Rs. 4,01,97,005
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ... SHAREHOLDERS as on ... 31sa December, 1921 ..... Rs. 5,61,72,750
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 8.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.
BRANCHES:

Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Khandura
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Muzaffarpur
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Nagpore
Bombay (Byculla)	Narayangunge
Bombay Mandvi	Nasik
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd	Negapatam
Broach	Ootcamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Peshawar
Calicut	Poona
Cawnpore	Poona City
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Quetta
Chittagong	Rajahmandry
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cochin	Rangoon
Coimbatore	Rawalpindi
Colombo	Salem
Cuddalore	Secunderabad
Dacca	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Delhi	Sholapur
Dhulia	Simla
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Hubli	Tuticorin
Indore	Vellore
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vizianagram
Jalpaiguri	Vizagapatam
Jubbulpore	
Karachi	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS— Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg, Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	20,45,220	0	0
Reserve	Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 percent from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc.	...	48,000,000 $ 00— £10,953,000
Paid up Capital	...	24,000,000 $ 00— £ 5,226,000
Reserve Fund	...	24,000,000 $ 00— £25,227,000

(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
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PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco,—Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Portimao, Porto, Santarem as Montes, Miseu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Funchal (Madeira). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
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E. de MEDEIROS,
Manager.

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CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
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CHAIRMAN:
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
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It is a purely Indian Company.
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VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALES OF GOVERNMENT STORES.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot, Company, Bombay, on undermentioned dates and places the following:—
At the Bombay Castle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1922, at 10 a.m. (S. T.).
Mutton and beef extract, essence, mustard country, vegetable dried, bottles, wooden barrels, K. O. and petrol cases, cases of sorts, wooden casks, drums, wooden kegs, empty K. O. and petrol tins and ghee tins, etc.
At Grain Depot, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1922, at 10 a.m. (S. T.).
Crates, cases and tins of sizes and sorts, drums, iron (old) ration bags 9ft. by 9ft., kegs, ghee tins, P. and O. crates, empty ghee cases, twine, empty soda water crates, about 65 tons Garlic and 424 steel barrels, etc.
Cash will be required on the spot on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 2ND STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction. This day Monday the 5th day of June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the pre of May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchorddas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mahomedalli Abdulji Chhagan, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Vallji Moosaji, the mortgagor, in exercise of the power to sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of October, 1919, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned valued properties.
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent tenure situated at Kamatipura 2nd Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 47 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3552, New No. 10301, Old Survey No. 3139 and New Survey No. 5302 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Shaikh Abba Shaikh Chand Gowlee, on or towards the West formerly by the house of Dawoobai Vanjarun but now by the property secondly described and on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 2nd Street and on or towards the south by the Kamatipura 2nd Street and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 1148 and Street No. 175.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3553 and 3554, New Nos. 10302, 10303, Old Survey Nos. 3131 and 3132 and New Survey No. 5305 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1149 and Street No. 177 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East formerly by the vacant ground of Essabhai Kadibhoy Bora but now by the property firstly described, on or towards the West by the house of Savaji Dharmaji Satta and Karayen Dharmaji Satta on or towards the North by the 3rd Kamatipura Street and on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura 2nd Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 8TH JUNE 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.
Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by public auction on Thursday the 8th day of June 1922 at Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions in Dean Lane, Fort. By order of the Liquidator of Messrs. Tothil Sharp and Co. Ld., in Voluntary Liquidation valuable office furniture etc., comprising writing tables pigeon holes, glass and panel door cupboards, record stands, chairs, sample tables, Austrian safe, Burmingham Book safe, No. 10, Remington typewriter, oliver typewriter, American roll top desk, American record cabinet, sundry porcelain ware, paints of sorts, etc., etc.
The above will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.
Under instructions from Messrs. Framroz Bomanji Shroff and Mahomed Nihaludin Khan and on account and at the risk of the estate of the defaulting purchaser Gordhandas Peraj, (deceased) Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on the premises on Saturday the 10th day of June 1922 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the fort in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1080 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 318 Collector's new No. 4034, Old Survey No. 1/92 and new Survey No. 3/22 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4969 (2) Street No. 297A, Lady Jamsedji Road, all which premises are counted as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Hassam Moosa Glasswarewalla on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to the Vanza Wadi Masjid and partly by vacant land belonging to the property formerly of Haji Khamissa Cassum Ghatkey and now of Jussab Khamissa Ghatkey on or towards the East by the said Lady Jamsedji Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramjan Badulla and partly by the property formerly of Hassamoodin Bare and now of Mahomed Hossein Bure.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the vendors at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1922.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000.
HEAD OFFICE and GIRGAUM BRANCH.
The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent returns on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. Over and above the yield on his funds, he also gets prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.
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Current Accounts 3 % p. a.
For further particulars apply to—
Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, Girgaum Branch, Girgaum Back Road, and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri M. A., Ph. D., The Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

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MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents
BRANCHES Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn. Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY,
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager. Calcutta.
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Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed
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BOMBAY, No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ridge Road Malabar hill, very valuable and handsome made to order by Roberts and Devji Canji household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, hanging and table lamps, large size miror back side board, crockery, stands, writing table glass door book cases, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy carpets fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet cottage piano combined with pianola, one Cow and Calf, rich garden pots, dressing chival glasses, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, carved sofas, easy chairs, reclining sofas, hat stands aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Mr. W. C. Hallman Commissioner of Police.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Queen's Road, Fort, opposite the Church Gate Station, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, very rich platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, Dresden, Parisian and terracotta figures, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets one sweet tone piano by Schiedmayer suitable for Indian climate, marble pillars and figures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers marble and English enamelled bath tubs, English ice boxes with refrigerator, meatsafes, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.
The property of Lt.-Col. J. Farquhar and others.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.
BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-known Artists.
Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Valdya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th June, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassinath House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-debuf, old bronze and brasswara, French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one iron safe by Godrej, marble top tables and teapoys, etc., etc.
One 15-20 H.P. five seater Hupmobile Motor Car in good order.
Property are on view and catalogues are published.
BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, GLASSWARE, BOOKS, BOOTS, CLOTHES, PROVISIONS, METAL WATCHES, INSOLVENT'S GODREJ SAFE, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.
Leather cases for guns.
By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—
(1) Re. Estate of Mahomed Tyab Memon and others traded as Tyab Haji and Sons (Insolvents):—
One big Godrej safe on stand, mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, etc., etc.
By the order of the Postmaster-General of Bombay:—
Dead articles from the Dead Letter Office such as clothes, books, boots, provisions, sundry samples, metal watches, etc., etc.
Property of one European gentleman:—
Household furniture, glassware, Chesterfield suits, cabinets, sideboards, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

AUCTION SALE.
SALE OF BIG LOTS of old wood, old copper, brass, zinc, lead, plate iron, angle iron scrap iron old furniture, table, chairs, cupboards, etc., old and new canvas, rubber, blankets, old clothes, old and new manilla ropes of various sizes, iron chain, life belts, electric wire, electric blowers, boilers, boats, roller machine complete, etc., too numerous to mention.
Under kind instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 12th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of (Govt. Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.
Sale will be subject to the approval of the D. R. I. M. Purchasers will have to pay 50 per cent., as deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be re-sold without giving any notice at the risk of purchaser if so occasioned.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.
No. 71, Frere Road, Moghul House, Fort, Bombay.
No. 94, Main Street, Camp, Poona.
C1618

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BROMIDE PRINTER, enlarger and dark-room operator wanted. BACKHOUSE & CO., Photographer, Poona.
R3883

WANTED—An INFLUENTIAL and COMPETENT SALESMAN with good experience in Mill Stores, Dyes, and Chemicals. Apply stating terms, salary expected and past experience to Box No. 8122, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3900

WANTED—MATRIC CLERKS, well up in office work, knowledge of Gujarati essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13220

WANTED Two MATRICULATES as assistant teachers in the Palanpur High School on a monthly salary of Rs. 40-3-80. Binding for two years essential. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to the HEAD MASER, HIGH SCHOOL, Palanpur.
A R3913

WANTED—A RESIDENT LADY DOCTOR with good qualifications, for a maternity Home at Parel for the Working Classes, with Board and Lodging. Apply to Box. No. 8124 Advt. dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13228

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH for teaching the B. A. and Intermediate classes on Rs. 200/- a month rising to 350/- Only men of high qualifications and experience need apply. PRINCIPAL, SANATANA DHARMA COLLEGE, LAHORE.
A C13256

EUROPEAN MERCHANT FIRM requires for their metals business services, experienced Indian Banian or broker, who will guarantee business he introduces cash security Rs. 50,000 required. Apply Box No. 8116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R13221

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Lakhmidas Tekchand Female Dispensary, Tatta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to undersigned before 15th June, 1922. HARCHANDRAI TAHILRAM, President. Tatta Municipality.
A C13148

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED for the Tilokchand Jain High School. Indore:—(1) One HEAD MASTER, preferably a Jain. (2) One SCIENCE GRADUATE. (3) One GRADUATE to teach History and Geography. (4) One GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Apply stating age, qualifications, previous experience and minimum salary expected to the undersigned. Applications must reach before 20th June. Jains would be given preferance. TILOKCHAND KALYANMAL, Indore.
A C13258

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED TEMPORARY STAFF.—I. Two DRAUGHTSMEN, must be well up in permanent way. Salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem plus 15 per cent. local allowance according to qualifications. II. Two TRACERS and one ferro-typist. with railway office experience. Salary up to Rs. 60 per mensem plus 20 per cent local allowance according to qualifications. SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Construction, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, Bombay.
A C13232

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT by a very capable 3 years' old Gujarati Graduate of High Caste, as a Secretary to any Indian. Second language Sanskrit, voluntary Philosophy, lover of Gujarati literature, with professorial experience in English. Write stating terms to "X" care of Post Master, Malegaon.
B R3759

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years' experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No 8071 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,,.
B C13104

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET MOTOR CARRAGES at Tardeo, Opposite Adamji Peerbhoy Mill. Apply to Mr. Tulsidas Morarji 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R767

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m; or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—MOTOR GARAGES and ROOMS for high class Hindus. Apply to POPATLAL MOOLCHAND, No. 51-53, Bellasis Road, opposite Mustan Tank.
C R3939

TO LET.—A big GODOWN at Jacob Circle near Simplex Mills, and a small godown at Modikhana. Apply to LAXMIDAS G. DOSSA, 14, Humman Street, Fort.
C R3937

TO BE LET for SEASON—at Poona, Wellesley Road, one bungalow and two COTTAGES in a spacious compound open to westerly breeze furnished. For rent apply to EXECUTORS of Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3916

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 600 sq ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 125 to Rs. 496, on Ground First, Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE AMNAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street. Bombay No. 2.
C R9483

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

WANTED TO SELL—MAMMOTH ZINnia, Balsam, Torenia and Cosmos seeds As. 4 pkt. each. Plants of dwarf Chinese Poinsettias, miniature scarlet flowers all year round. Rs. 2-8 dozen. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Caronicle".
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—BEAUTIFUL Assorted Palms Re. 5 dozen. Loveliest dwarf Cannas, evergreen Creepers and Thuja Orientalis (a beautiful conifer) Rs. 2-8 dozen each. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

SIKKIM ORCHIDS—SIX SORTS SELECTed Cymbidiums, Rs. 6: 12 choicest orchids, each different, Rs. 9: Foliage Begonias, large spotted and striped leaves mixed varieties, just starting, Rs. 4 dozen: Poppy-flowered Anemones mixed, Rs. 1-8 dozen. Catalogues free. Apply Box No. 10,002, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL— PRIZE BALSAMS and Zinnias, fresh, in 25 splendid new kinds, 10 pkts., different, Re. 6: 25 pkts. Re. 10: Sweetest Santhali vegetable seeds for immediate sowing, 10 pkts, Re. 1. 50 pkts., Re. 4. Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

SUTTONS SEEDS FOR IMMEDIATE Sowing. Collection of Flower Seeds No. 1 (12 vars.) Re. 1-8. No. 2 (18 vars) Re. 6. No. 3 (26 vars) Rs. 9. No. 4. (32 vars.) Re. 12 and No. 5 (40 yars.) Re. 15. Also all kinds of Flower and Vegetable Seeds in separate packets in stock. Address. Apply Box No. 10,005, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "LANDRETHS' ZINNIAS," GIANT flowering Dwarf mixed, As. 12: balsams, camellia-flowered, Perfection, As. 12: rose double-flowered mixed, As. 12: Sunflower, yellow globulous double-flowered As. 12, etc., etc., in original flat pictorial packets just arrived. Apply Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "JAPANESE LILY BULBS"—Flowers white, red, yellow and violet, 10 in. by 12 in. across, guaranteed germination, Rs. 5 per dozen: twenty-five bulbs, Rs. 8: ever-blooming dwarf canna-bulbs. Rs. 3 per dozen. Apply, Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN GRASS SEEDS"—Doob Grass, Re. 5; Landreth's American Ornamental grasses 1922 novelty, Rs. 5; Landreths' "Never Die" lawn-grass, Re. 3, Prices per pound. Apply Box No. 1007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1921-22 "ENGLISH ROSE-GRAFTS" —Two years old, ever blooming types, varieties always in bloom, different colours labelled. Re. 3: new Holland Roses, deep red varieties, Re. 4. Prices per dozen. Apply Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN CLIMBING ROSEGrafts"—For arches, pillars, trellises and walls, etc., etc., scented varieties with beautiful flowers in large clusters of all colours, making a grand sight, Re. 6 per dozen grafts labelled. Apply Box No. 10007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—TEN SORTS Flower or Vegetable Seeds for Hot and Rainy Season, Re. 1. Biggest New Zealand Papaya Seeds Re. 1 pkt. Apply Box No. 10,000. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—FRESH AND REAL "Ceylon" papaya seed, of Boatanic Gardens peradentya. Price 100 seeds, Re. 1 Hints on papaya cultivation, anna 1 Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—proof two-year-old seasoned grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN. The Portugues owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese-India, the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(1). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (11). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (111). "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true guavascented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C 11467

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PALMS, CROtons, caladiums, cactus, coleus or ferns, Re. 5 dozen. Apply Box No. 10002 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FRESH FLOWER AND VEGETABLE seeds from best English firms also fruit grafts plants, etc., Price list on application. Apply Box No. 10005, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN.
FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as—Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.

ADAM SAJAN & CO.,
264, Nagdevi Street.
Next to Mandvi post 2, Bombay.
H

AUCTION SALE.—Very valuable furniture, etc., of Lt.-Col. J. Harquhar at No. 9, Queen's Road, Fort, sale on TUESDAY, 6th June at 2-30 p.m. BENNETT & CO.
M3940

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

MOTOR CAR.

5 SEATER HUPMOBILE, at Poona, in tip-top condition. Carefully kept up. Rs. 5,500. Immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 8117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 13225

OVERLAND.

4 SEATER. FOR SALE—A sound car. Carefully run under owner's supervision. A bargain for those who want to secure a car at reasonable price during the Poona season. Apply Box No. 8118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R13226

FOR SALE—A brand new DODGE CAR with sedan body used just a fortnight. Fitted with electric side lamps and complete in all details. Price Rs. eight thousands or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 8131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3931

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 13124

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE—OIL ENGINE, crosby 20 B. H. P. with Lancashire Company's Dynamo 50 K. W. Both new; both or one for sale. Apply to Box No. 8121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3939

FOR SALE—10 Ten Roller and Clearer Cards 37in., Howard and Bullough's make, second-hand, in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI & CO., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
R3853

FOR SALE—MARELLI, 3 B.H.P., 230/400 Volts. A. C. Pumping Sets, Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,800, only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

WANTED.—LANCASHIRE BOILERS for a Mill, new or Secondhand in perfect working order 30' by 7½' by 100 lbs. working pressure. Apply stating least price F. O. R. Bombay with full particulars and detailed specifications to Box No. 8072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C13166

20 N. H. P. MARSHAL BOILER with Donkey pump 16 N. H. P. Horizontal Compound Engine. Water heater with brass tubes 250 volt dynamo. All in good conditions except dynamo. The lot for quick sale in Lahore. No decent offer refused. Apply KANWARLAL KATHJU, Vachchowali Street, LAHORE
K R3911

FOR SALE Brand new 20 H. P. Orenstein and Koppel's 2ft. gauge Locomotoive, 27 cubic feet Tipping Wagons, 14lbs. rails, 24 Christy and Norris Disintegrator, 16ft. London screw cutting Lathes, 21in. high speed sensitive Drilling Machine, 3ft 4in. Planing Machines, several second-hand double cylinder Steam Winches, 32 B. H. P. Hornby and 65 B. H. P. Campbell Oil Engines, 12in. stroke Slotting Machine, 4ft. 6ft. and 8ft. Planing Machines, 13in. outlet Roots Blower, 8, 10, 12, 17 and 18 feet screw cutting Lathes, 24in. Log frame with automatic motions, 8ft. Marshall's Circular Saw Bench, Up-to-date Defiance Circular Saw Bench, Rose Down Thompson Export Oil Presses, 30in. Watson Laidlaw Centrifugal, 8 and 10 N. H. P. Portable Steam Engines, 6 Ton Aveling Porter Road Roller, Inspection Invited. Send for our latest list. B. D. PERY & CO., 43 Ripon Street, Calcutta. Telegrams "Endeavour" Calcutta.
K C13253

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—Packets 10as. each; 25 different Bulgaria; 35 diff. Denmark; 25 diff. Roumania; 40 diff. Sweden; 25 diff. Turkey. The lot 150 diff. containing many pictorials Rs. 3. Gibbons' Foreign Catlogue 1922-23, Rs. 9 postage and registration free. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHBAD.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGHCLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R3761

FLAIKO"—Australian Rolled Wheat, or corn Flakes Similar to Quaker Oats—/5/- per lb. in 4 seer tins,— V. P. P.—ROCKVILLE INDUSTRIALS, Mallan, Kangra,— PUNJAB
T C13240

IMMEDIATE SALE—ONE REMINGTON TYPERWRITER No. 10 Foolscap Size, Little used for Rs. 220/- or nearest offer. See between 1 to 5-30 p.m. BYRAMJI MISTRY, Vakil's office, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
T R3936

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY by Post. Fees moderate. Apply PROSPECTUS C. C. EDUCATION, Post Junnar (Poona).
M R3836

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE", College, 129, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Mohan Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay. New students enrolled daily for Bookkeeping, Accountancy and general Commercial Courses. Fees moderate. Prospectus on application.
M R3760

A CLASS of 5 students only studying for the School Leaving Certificte examination will be conducted at Thakurdwar from 15th June by a coach of great teaching experience on an approved system of coaching. Special instructions to school or college going girls at their residences. Fees moderate. Apply to Box No. 8130, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3928

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.—Will be RE-OPENED on the 20th of June, 1922, as usual. New classes for B.A. (Honours in English, Sanskrit, Mathematics, History and Economics and Moral Philosophy) will be started, efficient staff. Separate lodges for Marathas, Lingayets, Jains, Saraswats Prabhus, Daivadnyas and Namdevas, etc. Many scholarships for deserving Jain and Maratha students. Free accommodation, light and furniture to the Boarders, climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower. Ask for prospectus and apply for admission. BAL KRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., Principal.
M R13207

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18 Rampart Row, Fort.
R3873

MINERVA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1921.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd day of June, 1922, to the 13th day of June, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIBUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 10th May, 1922.
C13162

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of June, 1922, at 11 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions, namely:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following sub-clause after Sub-clause XIII of clause 3 thereof, namely:
   XIII (A). To subscribe for, acquire, and hold shares in any other Company and to pay for any properties, rights or privileges acquired by this Company, either in shares of this Company, or partly in shares and partly in cash, or otherwise.
2. That Article 72 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following sub-clause after Sub-clause XIV thereof, namely:
   XIV (A). To subscribe for, acquire and hold shares in any other Company and to pay for any properties, rights or privileges acquired by this Company, either in shares of this Company, or partly in shares and partly in cash, or otherwise.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board.
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 15th day of May, 1922.
C13196

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE No. 3455
TO-DAY
AT 5-15, 7, 8-45
& 10-30 P. M.
THE FAMOUS PLAYERS
LASKY.
Society Drama.
(in 7 Reels)
"Why Change Your Wife"
Featuring
GLORIA SWANSON, THOMAS MEIGHAN
and
BEBE DANIELS
Comedy
"THE FICKLE BLACKSMITH"
with
EDDIE LYONS AND EILEEN SEDGWICK
DE SOUSA'S ORCHESTRA
POPULAR PRICES.

THE EXCELSIOR.
—TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.—
MAY ALLISON
IN
—"HER INSPIRATION"—

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
—R. B. SALISBURY.—
presents,
—"THE QUAINTS."—
Booking at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the theatre.

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
HOW'S YOUR HEART?
Can you stand the shock of spine-tingling thrills? Can it resist the jolt of sudden surprises? Can it cope with cyclonic sensations?
THEN SEE
—CHARLES HUTCHISON—
IN
—"HURRICANE HUTCH"—
THIS WEEK EPISODES 4, 5, and 6.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
HERE'S A REAL PICTURE?
"Riders of the Night"
A Gripping Story of the Old Kentucky Hills featuring Winsome
Viola Dana
FUN FRIDAY.
With regard to our Advertisement of Friday, May 26th 1922, in which it was stated Charlie Chaplin would appear in "Romance and Dynamite," the Management of Madan Theatres. Limited, Bombay, beg to offer their Sincere Apologies for this misleading advertisement, but it was due to the Title being confused with Chaplin's well-known Film "Dough and Dynamite."

Have you ever experienced the witchfry of
"LURING LIPS!"
She lured her husband's bitterest enemy to a sure destruction! Her husband innocent though he was; was claimed by Law as its victim. But see how the wits of a clever young lady completely turned the tables.
"P. D. Q!"
What's that? Well—it is not an axiom rom Euclid, but is a two-reel Universal Comedy, featuring Lee Moran Continuous roars of laughter for half an hour guaranteed.
To-night: 5-30; 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S T.
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR CINEMA
Grant Road Tram Terminus.
Four Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY
BEGINNING SATURDAY
The magnificient Italian production
Pearls of Happiness
Together with a roaring Comedy and further new parts of our wonder serial.
WHIRL WIND
PLEASE NOTE:—
From Tuesday we have specially arranged to show for feur nights only the famous Dharmic Indian film
SATI SAVITRI
For festive Savitri Week
EVERY HINDOO LADY MUST SEE IT

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
FOUR SHOWS:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Vitagraph's latest and best Serial
VEILED MYSTERY
with ANTONIO MORENO and PAULINE CURLEY
SECOND INSTALMENT.
Includes another marvellous Century Comedy and three more episodes packed with new thrills and unseen punches.
COMMENCE EVEN TO-DAY!
This serial is also belng shown at
ALEXANDRA CINEMA, BYCULLA

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar
OF BARODA
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 7th June 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit EKACHA PYALA Acts 5
Saturday 10th June 1922 at 8-30 p.m (S. T.)
Sangit SHARADA Acts 5
Sunday 11th June 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit SWAYANWAR Acts 5
TICKETS can behaD at the Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road Daily from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. Daily.
Proprietor.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT AND FOURTH WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
Juanite Hansen
IN
THE YELLOW ARM
WITH
Warner Oland and Marguerite Courtot. The most Startling mystery Sensation. It will hold you in its Vise-like grip of Suspense THRILLS THRILL! THRILL!
Episode 10th. The Water Peril
11th Pawns of Power
12 th. The price of a Throne
PATHE GAZETTE
AND
POLLARD COMIC
EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY
3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
Daily, 7: 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

H. N. MISTRY & CO.
ALWAYS LARGE STOCK ON HAND OF
White Carura Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles etc.
Old Custom House Road, Circle, BOMBAY.
Tal. Add. SATSANG, Telep. No. 741

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES and PAIN.
GANDHI CALENDAR 4 As.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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Registered and under Government Control.

No more difficulties in sickness. No more distress by injury sustained while on duty. No more anxiety regarding ample provision for family. Comforts and peace of mind assured by every Retiring Railway servant without distinction of Race, Caste, Colour or Creed. Deposit of Rules 2 annas. Apply to MANAGER, 3, Pottigrew Street, St. John's Hill, BANGALORE.
M3941

NOTICE.

"THE HOPE DIAMOND MYSTERY."

WITH REFERENCE to the notice inserted in these columns recently, Madan Theatres, Limited beg to give notice that they have since relinquished their control of the above Serial film and are not now interested in the copyright thereof.

J. F. MADAN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Madan Theatres, Ld.,
6, Dharamtola Street, CALCUTTA.
13254

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE beg to announce to the Public that we have been appointed Chief Agents for the Bombay Presidency of the above Company and have now commenced accepting business in Fire, Marine and Motor insurances at Tariff rates.

B. R. PARELWALA & SONS.
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
R3929

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

THAT a man named REWARMULL has taken away the G. C. notes worth Rs. 4,700 of the undersigned and started from Agra on 22nd May, 1922, by 6-30 p.m. train which leaves Agra Fort for Bayana and absconded.

Out of these notes there were sixty-five notes of one hundred each and four of fifty each. All these notes bear the double seal of D. P. Agarwala on their back and the number of the notes of one hundred each which is known to us is as follows:—

G. C. of Karachi circle.
1. Nos. from 63851 to 63875 and from 63881 to 63900.

Any first man giving trace of the said notes which may lead to the recovery of the notes by the undersigned will get a reward of Rs. 470 at 5 per cent.

DURGAPERSHAD & BROS.,
Phulatti Bazar, AGRA.
C13209

NOTICE

CERTAIN QUANTITY OF WINES and OLIMAN STORES will be sold by Public Auction on Board the P. S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND" lying at North Troopship Jetty, Bombay, at 3-30 P.M. on the 7th instant, as vessel is going out of commission. Stores can be inspected by application to Master. Steam Launch will leave Chalenor steps, Government Dockyard for "FRANZ FERDINAND" at 2.30 P.M. on 7th instant, and will return to the Dockyard after the auction." R. W. V. BEATTY, Commander, R. I. M., Manager, Prize Steamships.
C13257

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO FOREST CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited on or before 30th June 1922, for cutting and removing Timber from Magathana Forest, which admeasures about four thousand Acres and is situated at Borivli, Bombay Subarban District. All necessary information can be obtained at the Khote's Office at Borivli.

JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS,
Inamdar of Magathana.
R3938

NOTICE.

THE following articles are to be disposed of by contract for seven months from June to December, 1922. Tenders with offers should be sent to the undersigned:—

Empty casks of:—Oils, Tallow, China clay Colours and cement.
Empty bags of:—Cement.
Empty drums of Zinc Chloride, magnesia, sodium sulphide, Caustic Soda, Turpentine, Boiled oil with and without rings.

GENERAL MANAGER.
The Morarjee Goculdass Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.
Sopari Bang Road, Parel.
C13243

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for demolition and removal of materials of an old Building in the compound of the Property of The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association at Dalal Street.

Particulars can be had from the Office of the undersigned.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co.,
F. S. Arc (Lon.) L.C.E., etc.,
Architects, etc.
Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
C13262

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1823 of 1921.

JEHANGIR ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA AND ORS. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
IBRAHIM KHAN VALAD KARIM KHAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1921, the following immoveable property known as Ebrahim Khan's Hotel will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday, the 28th day of June 1922 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground and premises known as Albert Victor Hotel with their Appurtenances situate at Matheran in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat in the District of Kolaba containing by admeasurement six acres and thirty two Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particulrly denoted as No. 54A in a certain Map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of May 1922.

E. P. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C13263

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF TWO LARGE SAFES BY CHUBBS.

On TUESDAY, the 6th June, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 25, Medows Street, Fort, two large sized Fire and Burglar Resisting Safes by Chubbs (fit for banks and jewellers), viz—

1 safe size 42 by 30 by 28.
1 safe size 36 by 26 by 26.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SALE OF SURPLUS STORES.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 5 LAKHS YDS. (ABOUT 265 BALES). KHAKHI DRILL OF EMPRESS AND BOMONJI PETIT MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores at the Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).

About 5 lakh yards khakhi Drill viz., 46384 yds. about 26 bales of Empress Mills, about 36576 yds. (about 22 Bales) of Standard Mills and about 397728 yds. (about 217 Bales) of Bombay Petit Mills.

For Inspection application may be made the Depot Officer at Colaba.

Conditions of the sale will be read before the commencement of the Auction Sale.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that the Auction Sale of the remaining lots at the Hajee Bunder Depot, Sewree will be proceeded with on MONDAY, the 5th instant and the following day at 2 p.m. (S.T.) daily under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

BONA FIDE SALE.
SALE OF 96 CASES FANCY VOILS, MACANOS COLOURED PAUPLINS COLOURED STRIPPED SHIRTINGS, MERCERISED PAUPLIN, PRINTED SHIRTINGS, JEFFER AND SHIRTINGS.

On Tuesday, the 6th day of June at p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Ebrahim Haji Moledina and M. H. Madden and Co.

20 cases each 50 pieces Fancy Voils. "V.26" —40".
5 cases each 40 pieces Mucanos 25"
On account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co.
8 cases each 64 pieces coloured stripped Cotton Shirtings 31"/32".
10 cases each 40 pieces Coloured pauplin 29"/30".
12 cases each 30/32 pieces coloured striped Shirtings 31".
3 cases each 30/33 pieces Mercerised Pauplin 44".
3 Cases each 36/37 poeces Printed Shirtings 30"/31".
7 cases each 50 pieces coloured stripped shirtings 28".
3 cases each 42"/44" pieces Jeffer 29".
3 cases each 40 pieces Check Jeffer 38"/39".
6 cases each 22"/23' pieces Coloured stripped Shirtings 31'.
15 cases each 20"/24" pieces Shirtings 31".

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF ZINC AND MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.

By order of the Bank concerned on Tuesday the 6th June, 1922, at the undermentioned time and place:—

At the go-down of Messrs. Pullockchand and Jhapoorji, Baroda Street (opp. Princes Docks) at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.).

16 Casks Chloride of Zinc solid Fersed.
18 Casks Magnesium Chloride: do. at the godown at Chinch Bunder New Road (opp. Police Station) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).
36 Drums Magnesium Chloride.
21 Drums Magnesium Chloride.

At the go-down at Belvedere Road, Mazgaon at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

17 Drums Magnesium Chloride.
36 Drums Magnesium Chloride.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of Sale.

SORABJI COWASJI.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., will on Wednesday the 7th June 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Banks concerned.
244 kegs superior white paint 541.
Brand of Blacklock and Macarthur.
30 Cases Rivets
8 Cases Cart Street Riekaxes.
60 Cases Liptpon's Walnut Pickles
70 Cases Australion mixed Pickles.
1 Case Silk Lace, etc.
1 Case Satin Ribbon.
1 Case Fancy Toys.
1 Case and 3 parcels Pelt filtering bags.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1922.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

[Liverpool, June 2nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East India	10
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—	
Mid Americans Spot	..
Egyptan F. G. F. Spots Good business	13 10
New York, 11 a.m.	20 25
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	20 39
New Orleans 9 a.m.	20 05
	19 70
	20 10
	20 00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	—
July	11 82
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	11 47
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	11 25
Feb.	—
Mar.	11 20
April	—
May	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

Months	To-day's prices.
June	11 02
July	11 84
August	11 74
September	11 56
Oct.	11 46
November	11 34
December	11 23
January	11 17
February	11 09
March	11 02
April	10 96
May	10 90

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	18 15
July	18 20
Aug.	18 35
Sept.	18 45
Oct.	18 55
Nov.	18 70
Dec.	18 75
Jan.	18 75

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 590 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 6th June, 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba, Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance offices concerned, the following cotton that saved from the late fire that occured at Messrs. Abbobaker Abdulrehman and Co.'s Jaitha.

590 Bales High Class Stapled Cotton (Broach Berar and C. P. No. 1.) Slightly damaged by fire and water.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 96 BALES ELLICHPUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1922 at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Rly. Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the Insurance office concerned, the following cotton damaged by fire.

47 Bales Ellichpur Cotton R. R. 9224/22 Invoce No. 1 of 1-4-22.
33 Bales Ellichpur Cotton R. R. 8651/26 Invoice No. 48.
16 Bales Ellichpur Cotton R. R. 8651/27 Invoice No. 47 of 13-5-22.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knowcked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba, near the East India Association room on Plot No. 59, Appollo Bunder Reclamation, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following Cotton saved from the late fire that occured in Messrs. Abbobakar Abdul Rehman & Co's. Jaitha.

About 200 Bales High Class Stapled Cotton Berar and C. P. No. 1 (very slightly damaged by water.)

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June 1922.

MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM.

Complete course price Rs. 1-8 only. Train your will and Memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain Super human powers. Cure diseases without medicine. Know your future events without horoscope by the Yogis' Secret method. Practice breathing exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME.
P. O. CHODAVARAM. Vizagapatam Dt.
E3910

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
" Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" to Continent	26,000
Futures at New York July	20 46
" " " Oct.	20 13
" " " Dec.	19 99
" " " Jan.	19 84
Spot Cotton at New York	21 00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20 80
Futures at New York July	20 16
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	19 65
Spot Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	11,00
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	69 5/8
Do. Foreign	71 3 4

New York, June 2nd

Future at New York	July	20 93—19
	Oct.	20 41—11
	Dec.	20 25—14
	Jan	20 15+3

London, June 3rd.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/4 Quiet
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 2nd

Banks 8%	58 1/4
" " 2 months hence	36 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling	
Indian bazarsbought clo	n.
Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates	4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 2nd

M. G. Bengal Good	7 90
" " Fully Good	8 30
" " Fine	8 70
" " No. 1 Comrs. Good	9 35
" " " Fully HGood	9 75
" " " Fine	10 15
M. G. Broach Good	10 25
" " Fully Good	10 65
" " Fine	11 05
M. G. Scinde Good	7 80
" " Fully Good	8 20
" " Fine	8 60

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 2nd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	54,000
" Imports	28,000
" Stock	920,000
Actual Weekly Sales	44,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 2nd.

Total in Sight	—
Egyptian Visible Supply	— not received.
ast Indian " "	—
American " "	—
Other " "	—
Total Sales	44,000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" " Stock	28,000
" " Forwarded	3,100
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	300
American Afloat	155,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	207,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 2nd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. June-July Sellers	53
Barletta Buseo 52 lbs June-July Sellers	52/3
Australian 62 lbs June Sellers	55

Tone:—Steady.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 115
National	£ 45
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 14 1/8

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroszpore Real Bold May-June Quoted	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	£ 19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	£ 17 3/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bomb per 416 lbs. ex-Ship quiet May-June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July quoted	£ 9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Sellers	£ 18 1/2
Lidseed, Argentine June-July Sellers former	£ 19 7/8
Tone:—Slow.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 63 1/2
Copper Brazers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	22 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£15 3 4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 86 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 3/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 9/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	68
Govt. Securities 3 %	57 1/4
7 % Indian Loan	£ 115

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July-August	10
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	75 1/2
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone:—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16 3/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June July nominal	19/6
Do- Do. June-July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July nominal	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July nominal	20/9
Tone:—	

25 Waudby Road,
BOMBAY.

ADVERTISER'S DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE.

Sells anything You cannot Sell.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaoma, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature 1 drams. Re. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to—

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal.
Dep. B 421

Biochemistry or Life Chemistry.

The Science which heals the sick scientifically and employs medicine only constituents of the blood.

Thousands of hopeless cases cured. Numerous testimonials open to inspection.

Certain cure for Sprue, Gallstone Sinus Tumours, Cataract, Appendicitis, Paralysis, etc. No operation No injection.

Our medicines are non-poisonous.

DR. SAM, WILLIAM,
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1. Cantonment Road. Lucknow, U. P.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

INTENDING purchasers of Indian Silver Articles are advised to see that the Articles are HALL MARKED by a reputable firm. Messrs. HUGHES & DAVIES, 129, Medows Street, FORT, undertake this work, and issue a Certificate with every Article Assayed by them and marked with their registered HALL MARK.
C13779

NEW MACHINERY IN STOCK FOR SALE

Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Portable Steam engine & Boiler Pumps Flour & Oil mills Lathes, Drilling machines. Rice hullers. Shaftings pulleys, Oils, Beltings, etc.

Eruch. D Engineer & Coy
364 Two Tanks, Bombay.

GERMANY'S BEST
WHY USE
H. BURGER'S DIGESTIVE SALT.

H. Burger's Digestive Salt has won its envied place as the Nation's Health Safeguard because it is a reliable corrective for each member of the Family.

IT IS GOOD FOR CHILDREN AS WELL AS GROWN-UPS & THE LITTLE ONES LIKE ITS PLEASANT SPARKLE.

For banishing life's little ills as they arise, a tea spoonful in a glass of water early morning or at Bedtime is very efficacious. H. BURGERS DIGESTIVE SALT QUICKLY RESTORES NORMAL HEALTH.

Sold by Chemists Stores through-out. Fred enquiries should be directed to:—

B. H. GANOO
Sole Agent for India, H. Burger's Digestive Salt, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) (India.)

AMBER TIPS TEA

Comes to you in a hermetically sealed, double lidded and doube wrapped tin!

BUT?

It's not the tin that makes the

TEA SO GOOD!

When you buy AMBER TIPS, you get your full money's worth of Tea Goodness and Tea purity.

The best tin ever devised, could not make BAD tea GOOD any more than you could make a silk gown out of cotton cloth with the aid of a sewing machine.

Sold by all retail dealers in Bombay at the following prices:—

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND. Rs. 1-8-0
PEKOE BLEND Rs. 1-4-0
HOUSEHOLD BLEND (IN PACKAGES) Re. 0-12-0

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,
AMBER TIPS BUILDING,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

To obtain Health and Strength take a course of Horlick's Malted Milk, the world-renowned Food-drink. It is remarkable how quickly you will feel its restoring influence. It is known as the powdered energiser.

Horlick's Malted Milk
Is made in a moment, no cooking. In 3 sizes. Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Health and Strength.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BOMBAY

500 B. I PRESS WORKERS ON STRIKE

There is again some labour trouble in the city. About five hundred workmen belonging to the British India Press, situated at Mazagaon have been on strike for the last two days. It is reported that one Amrutlal Sharma, a compositor working in the Press for a number of years was given notice on the 31st ultimo by Mr. B. Miller, the Superintendent, informing him that his services from the next month will not be required and the workmen by way of protest against this arbitrary action of Superintendent struck work. They forwarded their petition to the Superintendent in which they stated that unless Amrutlal Sharma was reinstated by the Management, they would not resume their work. The workmen, it is reported apprehend that their fate some day or the other will be that of Amrutlal, and therefore they cannot submit to such arbitrary action of the Superintendent.

The cause of Amrutlal's dismissal has not at all been stated by the Superintendent in the notice. As a matter of fact, the compositor himself does not know why such an arbitrary step had been resorted to bby the Superintendent of the Press. Besides, he is one of the old servants of the Company and has a good record of his service.

In spite of the strike, the Press worked, as usual, on Saturday with a limited number of workmen. The strikers on Saturday morning

REDUCTION IN CUSTOMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public is probably not aware of the impending reduction among the subordinate Preventive staff at the Karachi Cutsom House. The Indian Legislature recently forced the hands of the Government; by a resolution of 5 per cent reduction in this year in expenses of certain Dept: of Govt: of which Customs was one. I do not at present wish to criticise the wisdom of the legislature in taking this action. It will be patent to any ordinary intellect that because the Assembly could not touch the High Grade Services, it has, like a child who needs must kick about when it can not have its way, fallen upon the subordinae services. Of course they did not say that the subordinate staff necessarily should be reduced but that the top heavy expenses of Govt: Dept: be generally curtailed.

The action that the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind has taken in the matter needs to be publicly mentioned so that the Government before passing the final orders and thereby doing an act of injustice by depriving poor men of their living, might have an opportunity to consider the other side of the question. The collectors gave provisional notice to five preventive officers all of whom are on the permanent list notifying that owing to stringency in the finances of Govt: he had recommended to Govt: the abolition of six posts of Preventive Officers and that as soon as sanction was received their services would be dispensed with without further notice. The sixth post mentioned is at present lying vacant. It should be mentioned that the increased staff had been asked for by Messers Hardy and Green both very able Civilians who had up thier case very strongly, considering the long coastline of the Karachi Harbour and the many exits at different places all of which required a strong gaurd for the protection of Government Revenue. It is therefore all the more surprising that Mr. Hood the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind (now on leave) should have thought fit to abolish permanent posts. Where as the Assembly insisted on an economy of 5 per cent this year, Mr. Hood's action will mean a saving to Government for ever. What reasons led Mr. Hood to this decision one cannot devine. Permanent avenues of retrenchment could have been left for the Retrenchment Committees which will now commence their labour to find. Government services has always been considered to be safe and Government itself as a Mai Bap. Some peons also will be dispensed with. If Government is anxious to keep up its prestige, but in this case it is taking a sure way to lower it. Some Preventive Officers marred their prospects elsewhere and joined thit department. Is it fair treatment that is being meted out to them? Could not temporary retrenchment be effected by other means? Government has many other ways than this appointments? The action is without precedent and a departure from the usual Government Policy. Men are to be dismissed without provision elsewhere and without compensation.—Your etc,

V. L. MERAJANI.

It goes without saying that

Baliwalla & Homi

Who have their Show-rooms at Hornby road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, to latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Shwo-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated. Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA and HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having own more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lately some attempts have been made by some Congressmen to get the support of the people in their provinces to the proposal of entering the Councils, and recently they seem to be persistent in their efforts.

As Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said the other day, there are at present three sections among Congressmen, holding three different sort of views, regarding the present programme of the Congress. One section wants to stick to the Bardoli decisions, the other wants some changes made therein, while the third is advocating the use of Councils. The attitude of the first two is correct to some extent, because those who favour the prosecution of the Bardoli programme, do not desire any changes till the constructive programme is substantially accomplished. Whether the time is ripe for further changes, is, of course, a matter of opinion. The working Committee of the Congress, at its next meeting is expected to take stock of the whole situation, and on the information and advices received from the various provinces, will suggest, whether and what changes are desirable. To my mind there is nothing wrong in the two views set forth above, while I strongly believe that acceptance of the proposal of entering the Councils will be a death-below to the principle of Non-Cooperation. There are still no signs that the Government has improved or means to improve its ways and modes, and most obviously the only improvement visible to-day is intensified repression all round. If this is the justification for entering the Councils, there is an end of the whole matter! We boycotted the Councils, because in the present political serfdom, they lead us deep into the mere of Slavery, instead of taking us to the land of Independence.

Do they wish to try the tactics of obstruction in the Councils, and do they believe that the Government will go on its knees for fear of them? or will the Government be stopped from doing its will? Even that ex-Advocate-General of Madras, Mr. G. Iyengar, reminds us of the rules governing the proceedure in the Councils-rules which sufice to mullify and paraluyse the obstruction itself.

If they believe that by going to the Councils, and fighting empty, wordy duels, they will bestow any lasting benefits on India, or secure Swarajya, I pity their credulity. We have had ample experience of these councils, with such distinguished members as Pandit Malaviyaji, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. V. J. Patel, in them.

None of them could stop the passage of those Black Acts of ugly memory or could arrest the progress of Martial Law horrors, or could precent the terrible Punjab atrocities. With such convincing proofs before them the people can never support the Council Proposal, the acceptance of which would mean the collapse of the principle of non-co-operation. Anyhow there can be no question of entering the Councils however reformed, of the Government, as at present constituted.

The one thing that grieves my heart is that Maharashtra should have raised the question! I have great respect and admiration for the intelligence, bravery, spirit of self-sacrofice and high sense of duly to the country, in the Maharashtriyans. The Mahatrashtra of Lokmanya Tilak, that was always in the forefront and led the rest of India in the battle for Swarajya, will not, I most earnestly hope, give a wrong lead at this critical period in India's history.—Yours, etc.

MANILAL VADILAL,
Contractor.

Lohar Chawl,
Diamond Building,
Bombay, 2-6-22.

"EGYPT" AND HER LASCARS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We all deplore the sad loss of the s.s. "Egypt." The vessel was covered by the Company. The cargo must be duly insured. So was the bullion. But the gravest and the irreparable loss was that of human lives. Dense fog is said to be the main cause of collision. But in some quarters, the conduct of the lascars is adversely criticised, whilst recently the charge of misbehaviour is shifted on to the Goanese Saloon Crew! But there is one very pertinent remark made in French circles as to how a huge ship like the "Egypt" gave way before a comparatively lighter craft! It is also said, that some ropes attached to a life boat snapped and caused some damage! This leads us to inquire about the condition of the vessel:—

(1) Was not the "Egypt" an old ship?
(2) Was she not recently disabled?
(3) Was she not repaired in Bombay?
(4) Did not the overhauling take twelve months?
(5) Was any side of the vessel very tender? If not, how did she sink so soon, when colliding with much lighter craft? Will not the Agents, Messrs. Mackennon Mackenzie, give us the particulars. And as regards the lascars, will they not justly admit, that their general conduct has been all along satisfactory? There is a brief history of the anti-Lascar movement in England, to which I shall refer if occasion arises. Meanwhile it is but meet that Messrs. Mackenzie should issue an explanation for the public.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

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SPORTS AT MAZAGON.

Photo by Fred Mitchell.

DOMESTIC RACE.

of the 1st annual sports of the Mazagon Holy Cross Society held on 28th ult.

DISCONTENT AMONG BHILS.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 2.

In connection with the recent operations against the Bhils and the Grassias in the Rohera Tehsil of the Sirohi State, it is reported that a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at with the headman of Bhula Valoria and the adjacent villages. They have expressed their satisfaction with the concessions granted by His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi and seem genuinely to regret the rashness which prompted them to rebel.

MR. STOKES.

TO BE RELEASED AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 2.

It is stated that Mr. Stokes who was to be released to-day on expiry of his sentence, has been taken to Simla and most probably he will be released there. A number of non-co-operators and admirers of Mr. Stokes who were present early in the morning to-day outside the Central Jail Lahore, to welcome him had to come away disappointed.

"C. & M. GAZETTE" AS GOVT. PUBLICITY AGENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 2.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes to-day in order to excite the rural population against the Gevornment, rumours are being spread in rural tracts to the effect that the Government will compel people to take out licenses for cultivation of cotton, will charge heavy additional tax on cotton, will levy taxes on animals, will take half the produce instead of land revenue and so forth. All these statements are absolutely without foundation and are being spread with the object of propagating disaffection.

A CONTESTED CASE OF LUNACY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 2.

The petition to set aside the order declaring Mr. Douglas Donald, (the late Deputy Inspector-General of police, Punjab) a lunatic under the Lunacy Act has been referred on the point of jurisdiction to the divisional bench of the High Court by Justice Abdur Raoof. The hearing before the Divisional Bench was to come up to-day, but has been adjourned to the next week.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

OPENING OF THE FIRST SESSION.

The first meeting of the Session was held on the 1st instant. Mr. Claude Batley, presiding. In the course of his presidential speech, he enlarged upon the sympathetic response from the Public bodies and Press of Bombay to the Association's ppeal for the encouragement of the Indian style of architecture and pointed out that it lay with them now to follow up and take advantage of the opportunities offered to design in their national style. He emphasised the need for the creation of a strong Public opinion on things Architectural and laid stress on the fact that the initiative must come from the architects themselves. They must prove to their clients and the public that the qualified architect earned his fees ten times over by providing a more convenient and economically planned building than could be provided by the unaided efforts of the client and contractor and therefore, one that would always command a greater rental value proportionately to the expenditure. Moreover, if the architect knew and loved his profession he embued his buildings with character or soul that other buildings, that had not the same thought and skill expended on them, lacked.

The President referred to the custom prevalent in some French nd American Cities of an annual public crowning of the most satisfactory building completed during the year and expressed a hope that, by the efforts of the Association, the system might be introduced in Bombay, also as an Public acknowledgement that the combined efforts of the Building Owner, the Contractor and the Architect of a beautiful building contributed to the welfare of the City as a whole.

STRIKE IN AMBALA JAIL.

GOVT. CONTRADICTS P. C. C'S STATEMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 1.

A Punjab Government communique issued to-day states:—Certain statements relating to the circumstances which accompanied a hunger strike in the Ambala Jail have been published by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and the matter has also been the subject of subsequent correspondence in the newspaper press.

One statement is that bread made of gram and wheat flour mixed in the ratio of three to one was given to the prisoners. This is untrue. From May 3 a mixture consisting of equal parts of wheat and gram flour was given and the Superintendent has satisfied himself by surprise visits that this has been the actual proportion. The mixture is provided for by the rules of the jail manual from May 10th to September 30th. The reason for it is this. The jail administration owes to the general taxpayer the duty of economy over the jail dietary and the rules therefore, provided that in the season when gram is cheaper than wheat, a mixture of the two shall be given from Tuesday to Saturday of each week.

Another statement is that the prisoners are locked up in a hot workshop from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 1/30 p.m. to 5/30 p.m. with an inadequate supply of water. The actual hours are 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. There are numerous trees in the work yard and prisoners are allowed to work under their shade. The worksheds are spacious and well ventilated from all sides. Complaints of excessive heat were made to the Superintendent of the jail and no cases of heat-stroke have occurred. The supply of drinking water has been adequate, earthern *Gharas* buried in the ground are kept constantly filled up to supply the prisoners with water.

Another complaint is that the morning meal is given at 7 a.m. instead of at midday. Special class prisoners have been getting their morning meal at 11 a.m. all along but for a few days the morning meal was issued at 7 a.m. at the request of some ordinary class prisoners. The Superintendent on discovering that prisoners could not get there baths early in the morning, changed the hour of the meal back to 11 a.m.

Again a further complaint is that the midday ration of parched gram was stopped by the jail authorities. This ration was issued for obvious reasons only when the meal was at 7 a.m. instead of at 11 a.m. The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee also state that the prisoners were prevented from eating the unripe fruit tress of two *lasura* trees in the workshop compound. This was done in the interest of prisoners' health as unripe fruit is dangerous at this season of the year. The names of certain prisoners were given by the Provincial Congress Committee as those who have grown very weak from their fast. Two of those names fasted for one day only, a third took no part at all in the fast. The names of certain others were given by the Committee as having become unconscious. This is totally without foundation and prisoners never become unconscious.

STEVEDORES' COOLIES STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

About 10,000 Stevedores' coolies have been on strike from yesterday afternoon at the Jetties, the docks and on the river. All work on the river is at a stand still and consequently congestion is hourly on the increase. About a month ago two coolies were arrested on a charge of assaulting a craneman. The accused were yesterday convicted and sent to prison. On hearing the result of the trial, the coolies in a body went on strike.

BELGHARIA DACOITY ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

In connection with the Belgharia dacoity, the police arrested eight persons belonging to a notorious gang including their leader Ekbal Peshawari. This man was arrested some time ago in connection with the murder of Colonel Tufnell in the Punjab Mail but was subsequently discharged.

COMPANY MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The facts that nearly nine months have already elapsed since the publication of the Ackworth Committee's Report, and yet the Government of India has not taken any action upon the Majority Report recommending State management of the Indian Railways, and has also persistently refused under one pretext or another the Indian Legislatures' demands for an opportunity to express their opinions thereon, raise the suspicion that the Government has already secretly decided not to accept the policy of State management, but quietly to shelve it and by means of arbitrary executive order perpetuate the policy of company management, because it has proved most favourable to the exploitation of India by British capitalists. The suspicion is so well grounded and so very widespread that even the Indian Merchants' Chamber has been obliged to refer to it in its representation dated the 25th April, 1922 to the Government of India.

I had predicted long, long ago that the Government of India would never accept the Majority recommendation regarding State management, because under State management the secret preferential rates and other facilities enjoyed upto now by the exporters of raw materials from India and the importers of manufactured goods will have to be stopped, and the close preserve of the highly-paid posts on the railways for Europeans and Anglo-Indians will have to be thrown open to Indians. I had also at the same time predicted that the Indian Legistators would be tricked by the Government as regards the Majority recommendation about State management. My predictions have now been fully justified. I do not say this with any feeling of pleasure or pride. Far from it. I am grieved more than anyone else.

The Indian Legislators should protest vigorously against this attitude of the Government and should give it an ultimatum that they would resign in a body if the Government does not give them a full opportunity to have their say on this most vital question at the earliest moment. The progress of India in every direction is so seriously hampered by company management of railways that it is no exaggeration to say that the question of abolishing company management is the most important and urgent problem before the Indian Legislators. They should leave aside every other question, every other consideration and should take immediate, concerted action. By presenting a united front and concentrating all their energies on the fight, they will be able to force the Government to free India from the curse of company management of railways.

With the new Secretary of State, there is very real and great danger of the Indian public opinion on this burning topic being flouted. If the Indian Legislators do not take prompt action, the Government will quietly renew the contracts of the companies which shortly expire and then tell the Indian Legislators that they were too late.

It is forty-one years since Lord Ripon committed the injustice of abolishing Lord Lawrence's policy of State management (which had proved eminently successful) and re-instating Company management under the pretext of encouraging private enterprise. During this long period, Company management has inflicted on India so many and such colossal losses, that the mere thought of them makes every true Indian patriot's heart bleed. The Indian Legislators should now at once grimly determine not to tolerate the injustice a moment longer. The injustice is so palpable and flagrant that even Anglo-Indian journals like the "Times of India" and the "Pioneer" have strongly supported the policy of State management as recommended by the majority of the Ackworth Committee. The case for State management of the Indian railways is so strong and just that the Indian Leislators are sure to succeed in spite of Government opposition, open and covert. What is really wanted to achieve success is union amongst the Legislators themselves and promptness.

Let me warn the Indian Legislators that if they do not wake up at once, the introduction of State management would be rendered *impossible*, because by transferring their Boards of Directors to India, and giving some of the well-paid Directorships to influential Indians, the Companies will increase their political influence to such an extent that a fairly good number of Indians will then be found both inside and outside the Legislatures who would sacrifice India and defend Company management, for their selfish gains. It must have been with this very object of seducing Indians from the path of duty, righteousness and patriotism that one of the European Chambers of Commerce first suggested to the Government of India the transfer of the Boards of Directors of the Companies to India on the ground that such a step would stop the Indian demand for State management.

I would also suggest that all genuinely Indian social, economic, industrial and political associations throughout the country should immediately submit representations to the Government on the lines of the very excellent one submitted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber in April last. Such representations will greatly strengthen the hands of those Indian Legislators who place patriotism above personal advancement and refuse to barter away their conscience for power, position or money.—Yours, etc.,

D.

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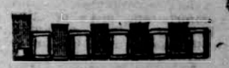

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Inter Arts Examination results. Bombay University, 1 p.m.

The Zenith Life Assurance Co., (Ld.) Ordinary General Meeting, 123, Esplanade Road, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 7.

The Coorla S. and W. Co., (Ld.), Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Pier Road, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 8.

Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, Fort, 4 p.m.

Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General meeting, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 9.

The School-leaving Exam. results. Bombay University, 4 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

ESPERANTO.

Mr. H. Prasad will lecture on the simplicity and necessity of the "Esperanto Language," in the Hall of the Procter Branch Y.M.C.A. to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. Ladies and gentlemen interested in a Universal Language, are invited to attend.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday next (the 10th inst) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the threatened increase in Tramway fares.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (PARSI DIV.)

The order of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, whose Sovereign Head is His Most Gracious Majesty King George V. and whose Grand Prior is His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., has awarded the Long Service Medal of the Order to the following members of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas within the Empire of India for ten years' efficient and honourable services in the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas:—

(1) Staff Sergeant Rustom Pestonji Thanevale, B.A., LL.B., Barat-Law.
(2) Staff Sergeant Manecksha Rustamji Patel.
(3) Sergeant Ardeshir Byramji Homavazir.
(4) Corporal Shiavux Hormasji Mehta, B.E.
(5) Corporal Jalejar Cowasji Commissariatwala.
(6) Corporal Jalejar Rustamji Dubash.
(7) Corporal Jamshed Dosabhoy Desai.
(8) Private Kaikhasru Pallonji Daver, B.A.
(9) Private Rustamji Framji Enty.

MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Thursday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company Canada Building, Hornby Road, Mr. Mathradas Goculdas presiding. The following report of directors was approved and adopted.

During the year ending 31st March 1922, a net profit of Rs. 14,00,6/3-8-6 has been made. A sum of Rs. 4,30,000 having been paid to shareholders as Interim Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on the 1 reference shares and Rs. 20 per each Ordinary share, the amount now available, after adding Rs. 2,607-9-9 the balance of the previous account, is Rs. 9,72,771-2-3. The Directors recommend its disposal as under:—

To write off for depreciation—Building Rs. 25,000; machinery Rs. 1,25,000; sprinklers Rs. 833-5-4; furniture Rs. 282-2-6; motor lorry Rs. 2,200; live stock Rs. 268. To provide for income and super tax Rs. 1,30,000; to carry to the Reserve Fund Rs. 2,50,000; to pay a dividend at 7 per cent per annum free of income tax for the half year ending 31st March 1922 to the Preference shareholders Rs. 70,000; to pay a dividend of Rs. 20 free of income tax per ordinary share Rs. 3,60,000; to carry forward to the next account Rs. 9,387-5-5; tota. Rs. 9,72,771-2-3.

The Debenture Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 due for repayment on 15th August 1924 was paid off during the year under report.

POSTAL VAGARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel much oblige if you will be kind enough to give a little space for the following:

On the 15th May 1922 I sent to Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. of Bombay an insured letter, enclosing therein Rs. 500 currency notes, 5 ordinary shares, one receipt for Rs. 1,000 and two letters, for which I received an acknowledgement from Postal Department, but the same being signed by some other marchant instead of Tata Hydro, I refused the acknowledgement. On the 22nd instant, I sent the firm a reminder, asking them to acknowledge my letter of the 15th instant and its enclosure, but they have not yet been pleased to send me a reply. This shows how a large concern like Tata, behave with the public or rather with the shareholders. I write this to bring the matter before the responsible directors and request them to direct their office to be more business like.

To my enquiry at the Post Office I have been informed that the insured letter in question was correctly delivered at Tata Hydro, but a revised acknowledgement from the Post Office has not yet been received and that is also a mystery.—Yours, etc.,

E. M. MUKHLIS.

Official and Personal.

On the 3rd June His Imperial Majesty King Emperors' birthday was celebrated at the Headquarters of the Government of India. A parade took place on the ridge at Simla at 10-30 A.M. which was attended by the Viceroy. His Excellency was attended by the whole staff. The Governor of Punjab and Command-er-in-Chief were present.

His Excellency the Viceroy gave a dinner party to celebrate the King Emperors' birthday to which the leading officials and non-officials and consuls general were invited. The Governor of Punjab and Commander-in-Chief were present. Their Excellencies held a reception after state dinner to which 400 guests were invited.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Sangli at Government House, Saturday morning.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay held the King's Birthday dinner at Government House, Mahableshwar, Saturday evening.

Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd will now be in residence at Government House, Ganeshkhind from Thursday, 8th June instead of Saturday 10th, June.

Lieut.-General Sir William and Lady Marshall and Captain C. Neville arrived at Government House on Friday.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED FOR THEFT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sheppard charged (1) Isane Chandra, (2) Lala Hira and (3) Ramchandra Krishna with the theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 4,000 belonging to Dattatrya Wandal, the owner of a jewellery shop at Sleater Road.

Mr. Bomanshaw M. Darcowalla, pleader, defended the first accused while Mr. J. Kapadia, pleader, defended Nos. 2 and 3.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that at about 8 a.m. on Thursday last the first and the second accused went to the complainant's shop and showed Shantilal Gordhandas, the complainant's servant who was alone in the shop, a silver chain and enquired what he would charge for polishing the chain. Shantilal told the accused to come again when his master would be in the shop. Both the accused then left the shop. Shortly afterwards, Shantilal missed a handbag from the shop which contained jewellery valued at Rs. 4,000. The two accused meanwhile were joined by the third accused and all three drove away in a victoria. A police sepoy on duty at Lamington Road arrested the accused on suspicion and took them to the Police Station and in consequence of a statement made by the first accused the handbag containing the jewellery was traced to the complainant.

Accused No. 1 pleaded guilty. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 pleaded not guilty. His Worship convicted accused Nos. 1 and 2 and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each. Accused No. 3 was given the benefit of doubt and discharged.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For some time past the columns of your morning contemporary have been flooded with letters attacking a well-known political institution of Bombay, the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. I hold no brief for the Sabha in question, but since I find giving publicity given to malicious and unworthy accusations with regard to its activities. I must have my say.

I find that there are three main lines of attack against the Sabha, (1) That it has no right to style itself the "Parsi" Rajkeya Sabha, (2) that its internal management is rotten and (3) that it is a non-cooperating political body. I to deal with the accusation *seriatim*.

It is said that the Sabha should not assume the name of the Parsi community for the simple reason that the majority of the Parsis are not in favour of its political activities. Well, when some months back the "Parsi" Central Association was started, not a single Parsi came forward to lodge his emphatic protest aginst the name of the association. At that time the Parsi non-cooperators did not kick up a row in the Anglo-Indian press as the present day Parsi cooperators are doing, with regard to the foundation of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha.

We are further told that the internal management of the Sabha is rotten. Admitting for argument's sake that it is so, will any of your readers point me out any public institution in the city which has its internal management good and satisfactory? As a matter of fact, nearly every public institution has its own defects and therefore it is sheer hypocrisy to single out the Sabha as the embodiment of bad internal management.

Lastly, it has been said that the Sabha is a non-cooperating political body. Well, the Sabha, so far as I recollect, stands for "non-cooperation." No Parsi has a right to direct its organisers to change the line of policy of the Sabha 'sine mora.' For instance, the Parsi Central Association is a cooperative political institution, because of the fact that has inherent faith in cooperation with our "benign" Government. In the same way the Rajkeya Sabha does not believe in any good result of cooperation with Government, and therefore all its members are non-cooperators. The Sabha does not compel any Parsi to join it, but it is open for those who are in real sympathy with the national movement. Hence it is now clear that the three charges brought against the Sabha, are 'childish.' The political activities of the Sabha bear ample testimony to its popularity and usefulness. It is an institution of which every Parsi may feel proud, for it is the only political institution in the Parsi community which is on a level with the times.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI JOURNALIST.

MUSLIM HOLY PLANS.

INFORMATION FOR PILGRIMS.

A Press Communique states:—The following information is published for the benefit intending visitors and pilgrims to the Holy Places in Palestine and Syria:—

Patestine—The route to Jerusalem Damascus, and other Holy Places is safe and open. Pilgrims should provide themselves with individual passports duly vised and if they contemplate landing in Egypt *en route* they should have this fact noted in the vise. Pilgrims should hold certificates of successful vaccination against small-pox and of two inoculations with anticholera vaccine.

Pilgrims are admitted into Palestine after examination at the port of disembarkation, if they have already passed through the recognised quarantine Station at Kamaran, Tor, or Suez. The sum of one pound sterling should be deposited in advance by each pilgrim to cover the cost of special detention or disinfection in quarantine in Palestine. The sum will be refunded in the event of there being no such detention or disinfection. Pilgrims should also be in possession of return tickets, without which they are liable to be refused entry into Palestine.

It would be convenient for the authorities in Palestine if pilgrims were prepared to travel in organised parties for which, if necessary, special train facilities could be arranged in Palestine. Accommodation for large numbers in Jerusalem is likely to be difficult and special provision would have to be made in advance.

The route recommended is *via* Haifa. The cost of the journey by sea to Haifa can be ascertained from Steamship Agencies. The cost of the railway journey onwards from Haifa is as follows:—

HAIFA TO JERUSALEM, RETURN.
First Class .. .. 430 piastres.
Third Class ... ... 179 ,,
HAIFA TO DAMASCUS, RETURN.
First Class ... ... 696 piasters.
Third Class ... ... 460 ,,

The paistre here refered to is the Egyptian paistre, of which 6½ go to make a rupee.

The route *via* Medina is impracticable, as the railway thence northward is not operating.

The Palestine authorities are prepared to extend a warm welcome to Indian pilgrims, and to make every effort to facilitate their outward and homeward journeys.

Syria.—The route between Beirut and Damascus is quite safe. The third class fare for the journey is 17 shillings and six pence.

Quarantine at Beirut is imposed in accordance with the state of health of the pilgrims at the last port.

RLY. RISK NOTES.

COMMITTEE'S SESSION AT SIMLA.

MR. PARSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The question of revision of Railway Risk Notes, which deeply touches the entire business community of India, is now engaging the attention of a Committee, which was appointed by the Government of India in pursuance of a resolution passed by Legislative Assembly in March last. This Committee held some preliminary meetings in the last week of May, but started regular work from to-day when the evidence of Mr. Parshotamdas Thakurdas, a Bombay, Merchant, lately Member of Railway Committee, and President of Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, was recorded. Mr. Parshotamdas made it clear in the beginning that he spoke in his personal capacity, as a business man and not in the name of his Chamber, which had not yet formed its opinion on the subject matter of enquiry.

Examined by Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. Parshotamdas said he condemned the present Railway Risk Notes which had encouraged pilfering on Railway by subordinates by giving them unnatural and unwarranted protection. Even the Railway Police Committee had condemned this protection which was responsible for the present miserable state of things and had resulted in such a large increase in pilferings. The onus of proof of Companie's negligence, which now rested with the consignee, should be that of the Railway Company instead. He believed only Railway Companies in India, with their monopoly of traffic and protected by Government, could tolerate such unnatural state of things in which the burden of proving Company's negligence was thrown on the consignee. They had heard so much talk above Railway being ran on commercial lines. If that were so, Railways ought to follow the example of private steamer companies, which compensated for the losses and against which the public had no complaint.

Mr. Bliss; I am afraid that is not what law provides.

Mr. Parshotamdas: If not by law, surely they do compensate as a rule. While in the case of Railway, compensation is awarded neither by law nor by custom.

RLY. RISK AND OWNER'S RISK.

Mr. Purshotamdas next referred to the difference between Railway Risk Rates and Owners Risk Rates and said that owing to the difference between the two being between 50 to 100 per cent., while in England it was between 15 and 40 per cent., the only conclusion he could draw was that Railway Risk Rates had been put up merely for the purpose of choking off traffic at that rate and he was further strengthened in this inference by the fact that there was no difference in handling of goods at Railway risk and at Owner's risk. Moreover, Railways were responsible only when packages were completely lost. Continuing, witnesses said the remedy lay in the change of heart by the Railway administration. When the Railways realised that they would have to pay for the losses, they would take great care to see that no pilferings took place.

Mr. Subramanyam asked witness that in view of his statement that packages both at owner's risk and at Railway risk were handled in the same way, would it not be better to introduce a uniform rate.

Mr. Parshotamdas said he did not object to, it, provided tht uniform rate did not not exceed the existing owner's risk rate, which he thought was sufficiently high to be railway risk rate.

Referring to the loss of one crore of rupees to business men every year through pilferings, etc., Mr. Bliss pointed out that Government had circulated Railway Risk classification to commercial bodies and that these classifications were not objected to by Commercial Chambers. Mr. Bliss asked witness as to whether the very low rate at owners risk was not sufficient compensation for any occasional loss due to pilferings.

Mr. Parshotamdas did not agree. He thought it was the duty of Railway Administration to see that if owner's risk rates were accompanied by evil results, they should warn the public accordingly rather than continue a system which had given unnatural protection to the staff and demoralised them.

Mr. Bliss asked if the owner's risk rates were detrimental in the long run, why were these taken to by merchants.

Mr. Parshottamdas said Indian merchants were generally illiterate and had not sufficient margin to go in for costly rates. They took the risk of possibly getting through in tact. But in any case, they knew that if they booked at a higher rate, others booking at a lower rate and getting their stuff fortunately intact would undersell them in the market. "I submit," he continued," the existing form of risk notes must go. It gives an impetus to the staff to steal and demoralises not only the staff but also the public."

STEAMER AND RLY. TRANSPORT.

Mr. Clark referring to witness's comparison of conditions of transport by steamer and railways, asked whether conditions of carriage between the two were not vastly different. Witness said in the case of steamers, lascars and *serangs* also committed pilferings. Lord Inchcape sat tight and enforced discipline, which resulted in better conditions. He wanted Railway Companies also to enforce discipline. Witness, further questioned, did not recommend uniform rates in the two alternative cases, but believed that bringing down of Railway Rates would result in considerable traffic being despatched at these rates.

Before concluding, Mr. Parshotamdas quoted from a letter to the Committee from the Director of Industries, Bombay, wherein it was said that the general sense of the meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Bombay Industries Board was that it was not so much the form of the risk notes that required change, but the interpretation put upon it. The necessity was for change of attitude of Railway Companies towards the working of Risk Notes system.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

CONCLUDING LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The following is the concluding list of the King's Birth Honours.

TO BE RAI SAHEB.

Babu Ban Behari Mukharji, Inspector of Police, Calcutta; Babu Pratap Chandra Datta, Head Clerk, Eastern Frontier Rifles, Bengal Battalion, Dacca; Babu Anath Bandhu Chakrabatti, Inspector of Police, Rajshahi; Babu N. C. Bose, Confidential Assistant to Government of Bengal; Babu Jogendra Nath Banarji, President, Jaydebput Union Board, Dacca; Babu Hira Lal Mallik, Mukhtear, Madaripur, Faridpur District; Chaudhri Maharaj Singh, M.L.C., Mainpuri District, United Provinces; Babu Raj Chandra, Vakil, Secretary, Central Committee, Aman Sabha, Fatehpur; Babu Sachidanand Sinha, Ballia, United Provinces; Babu Narotam Das, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Benares; Babu Sarju Prasad, Vakil, Basti, United Provinces; Babu Tirbeni Sahai, Deputy Collector, Budaun, United Provinces; Chaudhri Hari Ram Singh, Agricultural Inspector, Muzaffarnagar District; Pandit Sheo Charan Lal Pathak, Deputy Collector, Rai Bareili; Babu Sikhdeo Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Partabgarh; Babu Kunwar Behari Lal, Vakil Meerut; Lala Ganesh Sahai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Lala Shankar Das, Sahgal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Chaudhuri, Sohna Mal Zaildar and President, Cooperative Union Fatehgarh, Punjab; Lala Shankar Das, Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Lyallpur; Lala Jiwan Mal Chopra of Amritsar, Mesr Mela Ram, M.L.C., of Nakodar, Punjab; Pandit Ragho Ram, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Babu Denandra Chandra Lahiri, Zamindar, Deogar, Santal Parganas, Babu Harnandan Prashad, Pleader Sitamarhi, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Sisir Kumar Ghosh, Government Pleader, Daltonganj, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Sri Ballabh Das Zamindar, Patna; Babu Ram Baiksh Sinha, Sub-Inspector of Police, Ranchi; Babu Kamala Prashad, Head Master Muzaffarpur Training School, Behar and Orissa; Babu Upendra Mohan Sen, Registrar Finance Department, Government of Bihar and Orissa; Babu Hari Das Chatterji, Superintendent of Income Tax, Patna; Nand Lal, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Burma; Mahan Singh, Sub-Engineer, Burma; Dan Kalvan Singh Tahutdar of Tarenga, Raipur District, Central Provinces; Madho Deo Malguzar of Amdi Central Provinces; Seth Naraindas Khusalchand Pandhurna, Central Provinces; Nanhuram Singh, Tahsildar, Nagpur; Satyaranjan Adhikari, Inspector of Police, Central Provinces; Srijut Akali Ram Pathak of Barpeta, Assam; Mr. Sham Lal Kumar, Assistant Engineer, Bannu, North-west Frontier Province; Lala Ram Chand, Contractor, Punjab and N.-W. F. Province; Seth Jesa Ram Bhatia, Dera Ismail Khan; Diwan Tola Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan; Hakim Gopal Dass, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Quetta; Pandit Uttam Narain Nagu, Inspector, Central India Agency Police; Pandit Bishan Lal Kaul, Chief Judge, Kotah State; Pandit Shiv Dayal Jha Mir Munshi, Rajputana Agency Office, Mount Abu; Bhandari Fouj Chand, Civil Judge, Jodhpur State; Lala Tulsi Das, Assistant Engineer, Jammu and Kashmir State; Seth Bulaki Das, Member of Cantonment Committee, Lahore Cantonment; Bishambar Das Puri, Officiating Assistant Audit Officer, Office of Accountant-General Railways; Apurba Krishna Mukerji, Personal Assistant to Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa; Shankerlal, Superintendent of Post Offices, Railway Mail Service A Division; Mr. Dhani Ram Verma, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India; Babu Soshi Bhushan Basu, Assistant Surgeon, East Indian Railway, Asansol; Babu Ghulab Rai Paymaster and Cashier, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway; Babu Ram Narayan Tewari, Head Clerk and Chief Accountant, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Bengal and North-Western Railway; Lala Mushtak Rai, Inspector of Works and Honorary Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway; Babu Behari Lal Chatterjee, Budget and Finance Clerk, Agent's Office, Eastern Bengal Railway; Mr. Anandlal Misra, Superintendent, Railway Board's Office, Pramathnath sen, Superintendent, Department of Education and Health, Government of India; Chaudhri Baldeo Singh, Carrying Agent, Viceregal Estates, Delhi.

TO BE RAO SAHIB.

Madurai Pillai Cannabiram, M.L.C., Madras; Mallavarapur Sanyasi Raju, Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency; Ramachandra Ayyar, Chellam Huzur Sheristadar, Collector's Office, Chingleput, Madras Presidency; Cheshamangalam Durma Linga Mudaliyar, Contractor, Public Works Department, Madras; Chilaka Sanjiva Rao Nayudi, Chairman, Municipal Council, Bimplipatam, Madras; Tanda Lam Madhava Rao Avargal, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Bezwada, Madras Presidency; Colattur Ramaswami Ayyangar, Honorary Secretary, Rama Krishna Students' Home, Mylapore, Madras; Joseph Andrew Fernandez, Sub-Assistant, Department of Fisheries, Madras Presidency; Nadamuni Srinivasa Rangaswami Ayyangar, President, Taluk Board, Cuddapah, Madras Presidency; Thoya Venkata Narashim Garu, Landowner, Godavari District, Madras Presidency; Ruravasula Srirama Sastri, Pleader, Vizagapatam; Kalyan Sadashiv Yardi, Mamlatdar of Wai, Satara District, Bombay Presidency; Trikamlal Lallubhai Desai, Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad District; Solaappa SanganBasappa Mangauli, Pleader, Athni, Belgaum District; Shikarlal Keshavlal Vyas, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Ahmedabad; Madhadevrao Dovji Rane, Senior Superintendent, Public Works Department, Bombay Secretariat; Awatsingh Mehtabsingh, Public Prosecutor and District Government Pleader, Sukkur, Sind; Govind Dattatraya Khankar, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Berar; Kunwar Narpat Singh, Residency Vakil, Jodhpur State; Babu Kishan Sahai, Revenue Commissioner, Kotah State; Gurunath Vithal Madurkar, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bombay; Mukund Sarvottam Mazumdar, Assistant Accounts Officer, Bombay; T. Subramania Iyer, Superintendent of Post Offices, Railway Mail Service T Division; Krishna Damodar Tembe, M.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, Dharwar Division; Mr. Kannamankai Gopalcharry, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway; Mr. Viravanalur Srinavasa Raghavan, B.A., Reporter to the Indian Legislature.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

Major A. W. J. Lunsdale, Professor, Medical College, Madras; Diwan Bahadur Saravana Bhavanandam Pillai, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras; Mr. F. R. Grindal, Assistant Secretary, P. W. D., Punjab; Mr. C. M. Tijoriwalla, Office Superintendent to Commissioner of Police, Bombay; Mr. F. W. Martin, Chief Superintendent of Excise, Burma; Mr. Pannalal Dutt, Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta; Mr. C. H. Martin, Registrar, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India; Sardar Sahib Sardar Bishan Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Mr. J. W. Ingles, Superintendent, Government of India, Foreign and Political Department; Mr. Mehta Hukam Chand, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hazara, N.W. F. Province.

IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL.

Mr. Daud Ghulam Duffadar, Revenue Secretariat, Madras; Mahomed Eusufd Abdul Aziz, Duffadar, British Office, Pondicherry; Syed Mohideen, Duffadar, Collector's Office, Chittoor (retired), Madras; Janardhan Singh Hanuman Singh, Collector's Office, Ganjam (retired). Madras; Khan Jemadar, Government House, U. P.; Mathura Prasad, Compounder, Police Hospital, Bilaspur, Central Provinces; Khan Bahadur Rissaldar-Major Ahmad Baksh, Major Domo to the Agent in Baluchistan and Balu Bhikaji, Havildar of Deputy Collector of Currency, Bombay.

KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 3.

A parade of troops in garrison in honour of the King's birthday was held here, this morning.

IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

It was drizzling whole day with occasional smart showers. Temperature has gone down.

In cool weather, the birthday parade was held this morning with the usual salutes. In all public buildings and mercantile houses, the flags were hoisted and ships in the port gaily dressed.

IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 3.

The annual parades in honour of the King-Emperor's Birthday were held in Poona and Kirkee, this morning at 8. At Poona the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 2nd Lincolns, and three squadrons of the Cavalry paraded, while at Kirkee detachments of the same two British Infantry regiments and Artillery, and the Suppers and Miners went through the same programme. After feu-de-joie, three cheers for H.M. the King-Emperor were given the troops marched past, and then returned to quarters.

AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 3.

In cool weather, the Birthday parade of all the troops in the garrison was held at 6-45 this morning and the usual salutes and cheers were given. Colonel McCall, officiating General Officer Commanding was in command, and Mr. Gidney, I. C. S., represented the Honourable Resident. Maharajah Sirkishen Peshad was also present.

AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 3.

Bangalore observed the Emperor's Birthday in fitting manner. The ceremonial parade early in the morning was conducted exactly on similar lines followed on the 26th May. All units stationed stationed here were represented including the Mysore Lancers. The fourteenth Bangal. Battery fired the usual saluto of 31 guns while Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Wyndham, officiating Area Commander, took salute.

IN SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The King's Birthday Parade was held here at 10-30 this morning under the command of Lieut.-Col. Stanbrough, D.S.O., R.A., commanding Simla and Jutogh. The troops were No. 10 Pack Battery B.G.A., 4th Simla Rifles, A.F.I., Detachment 38th Dogras. The Simla Rifles turned out strong under Col. Sir Sidney Crookshank, who congratulated the men after the parade on smartness and good muster. The Viceroy was met on arrival on the ridge by the Commander-in-Chief, Chief of the General Staff, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and the Military Secretary. His Excellency inspected the troops after which the usual salute was fired with *feux-de-joil*, the music being supplied by the fine band of the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders Troops finally marched past the Viceroy and the parade concluded.

IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 3.

The birthday parade this morning in brilliant weather was celebrated by the general public. Many people attended the function. A salute of 31 guns was fired by the auxiliary force gunners. The ships in harbour were all gaily dressed.

SPORTING NEWS.

BETTING FOR THE OAKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Betting in the Oaks was five to four against Pogrom; seven to two against Soubriquet; and hundred to eight against Mysia. Eleven ran.

Won by three-quarters of length; three lengths divided second and third.

Time:—Two minutes, thirty-six and one-fifth secs.

Pogrom was ridden by Gardner. Winsome was non-starter.

OAKS RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The following are the Oak's results:

1. Pogrom
2. Soubriquet
3. Mysia.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The Oaks was a good performance. On settling down, Lattice led from Lona, Pogrom, Mysia, Silver Urn, Soubriquet with Galaciella last. On rounding Tattenham Corner, Lattice was in front, followed by Mysia, Pogrom, Laughter, Silver Urn, and Soubriquet. Quarter of a mile from home, Pogrom shot ahead, resisting Soubriquet's challenge and won a fine race. Galaciella came in fourth.

CALCUTTA SWEEP

HOLDER OF THIRD TICKET IN HONGKONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Hongkong.—The holder of Graigongowe ticket in the Calcutta Sweep has been located here in Major Harding, R. A. M. C.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

At Lord's, Middlesex beat Notts by 85 runs.

Surrey beat Sussex by an innings and 206 runs. For Surrey, Sandham scored 167, Peacocke 201 not out. In the first innings, Hitch took six wickets for 33 runs.

Essex beat Northampton on the 1st innings. Russell made 172, Perrin 124 and O'Connor 102 not out for Essex.

Oxford University defeated Somerset by 95 runs.

INDIA'S DAVIS CUP TEAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Captain Barclay has declined the invitation to join India's Davis Cup team.

MR. BLAKE'S WORLD FLIGHT.

SIR KEITH SMITH DECLINES TO JOIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Perth.—Sir Keith Smith states that he declined the offer to join Mr. Blake's flight round the world, because he considered that it was too late in the year to avoid the Indian monsoons.

THE A. I. C. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Pandit Motilal Nehru is to be released on the 8th of June. I think, instead of being released at Nainital, he is likely to be taken from Nainital to Allahabad first and released there as Mr. Gangadhar Rao was taken from Yerawada to Belgaum and released there. Under these circumstances, it is I think very advisable to postpone the meeting of the A. I. C. C. which is to be held at Lucknow on 7th June to 9th or 10th, so as to enable the Pandit to attend it. In the present state of affairs in the country, his advice would be most useful and will be greatly appreciated by the members of the All-India Congress Committee, when discussing the present political situation. I therefore, hope that the President and the General Secretary would see their way to postpone the meeting of the A. I. C. C. as above suggested.—Yours, etc.

P. G. JOSHI.

BURMESE REFORMS.

VIEWS OF "DAILY EXPRESS"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 2.

Commenting on the Burma reforms the "Daily Express" says it has in some respects been an advantage to Burma that the Reform Act has been working in India for some time past, so that in framing the constitution for Burma it has been possible to profit by the Indian experiment and avoid importing into, it some of the manifest defects of the Indian Constitution. The paper adds that a Burmese have beneath all their gaiety a strong vein of practicality and common sense and the influence of womenfolk tends to favour the working of the reforms with good will and a desire to proceed on sound constitutional lines.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 5, 1922.

THE VICEROY ON ECONOMY.

The Viceroy's reply to the address of the joint deputation of Chambers of Commerce in India was more platitudinous than promising, and it is in no way surprising that the Viceroy should have assumed a tone of gracious condescension towards the busy bodies in commercial circles, and incidentally snubbed them for their presumptuousness. This, we think, the deputationists well deserved, and we hope they will profit from their experience and be more jealous of their self-respect in future. After the way the Viceroy had not long ago rebuked the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, of which Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas is a shining light, for its temerity, we had expected that the Indian Chamber would have left Viceroys and other gubernational personages alone. But the energetic Mr. Purshottamdas found means to obtrude himself on the Viceregal sphere of vision by arranging with the European Chambers of Commerce for a joint Deputation to the Viceroy. It is fairly obvious that the Viceroy received the deputation because of the inclusion in it of representatives of European Commerce. As to the significance of the joint deputation, on which Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Purshottamdas and last but not least the Viceroy himself harped so eloquently, the Indian public is not likely to go astray. There is no more significance in this than in the outward and ostentatious commingling of vested interests—Indian and European—on the question of the Reforms. However much vested interests may come together in the face of a common danger, it is an indisputable fact that European and Indian commercial interests are not identical, nor do they run even in the same direction. The common alarm which has caused a temporary alliance was revealed by Mr. Rhodes when he said that "borrowing at an ever-increasing price tended to reduce the amount of India's available capital, and raise the cost of money against industrialists and businessmen". They were, besides, alarmed at the heavy growth of taxation—both direct and indirect,—which is never conducive to peace of mind among the capitalists. So, that, as far as we can see, was what made the European Chambers respond to Mr. Purshottamdas' suggestion of a joint deputation. As to Mr. Rhodes' assertion that Indian and British Commercial interests "had joined together realising their common responsibilities towards the land of their birth and adoption, for neither commerce nor industry could thrive by exploitation of the people, but only by their well being and growing prosperity", it seems purely hypocritical. All we can say is that Mr. Purshottamdas' persistence was worthy of a better cause.

For, after all, what useful purpose has the deputation served? It has indulged in platitudes about the First Principles of solvent finance and elicited no more than platitudes by way of reply from the Viceroy. Lord Reading affected to ride the high horse, virtually telling the deputation that he and his Government knew their business better and did not need any reminder from busy bodies. The Viceroy said:—

"In the first place let me assure you that I and my Government are fully alive to our serious financial situation and to the importance of establishing an equilibrium between actual current expenditure and a reasonable estimate of revenue. We realise the effect of continued deficits and borrowing operations upon trade interests. We clearly recognise that one of the first avenues to be explored and thoroughly explored is the question of our expenditure. As regards the latter we are prepared to place it in the crucible and put it fully to the test with reference to each department and each of its several activities in detail. We intend to prove it by the reaction test of whether the department as a whole and each of its activities severally are absolutely necessary and indispensable and if the answer to that be in the affirmative, we propose to employ further searching processes to ascertain whether its activities permit of reduction in expenditure or not and even if the latter be the answer, we will not be content to rest there but will examine whether as efficient results could not be obtained by complete change of the method of treatment if that points the way to saving. I hope you will be convinced by what I have said that we intend no half measures. We protect nothing, we conceal nothing, we reserve nothing, we do not apply any temporary measures to our bodily disease. We desire to lay our ailments and the history and facts of our constitution frankly and without reserve before the physician and we are prepared as far as it is compatible with efficient Government and the primary necessities of safety and good administration to submit to operation, to cautery, to the letting of blood or to rigorous diet."

Lord Reading next went on to flatter himself and his Government on the choice of Lord Inchcape to preside over the Retrenchment Committee, and the miracles it might yet achieve, with the assistance of an "experienced officer of the Finance Department". He also referred to the possible introspection among the spending departments of Government and the probable consequence "that we may be able as a result of the departments' scrutinising of their own expenditure and of the critical examination carried out by our special officers to prune off and lop redundant and unnecessary branches in advance of the sittings of the Committee." Given the will, things might happen as Lord Reading wishes. But unfortunately, it is only too true in India that precept and practice differ as widely as the two poles of our hemisphere and it is impossible to expect voluntary renunciation from Government departments in India. The Viceregal assurance no doubt soothed the ears to which it was addressed; but it has failed to carry conviction, outside that indulgent circle, that much will come of the Inchcape Committee or of the pious intentions of the Government of India. The fate of the Geddes Committee in England ought to serve as a timely warning to such of the public as may be disposed to place their trust in the Committee. Here and there ostentatious cuts of expenditure may be made as a sop to the opposition, but any real economy of a far-reaching character, can hardly be expected so long as British Chauvinists are allowed to hold sway over the militarist conclave at Simla.

THE MANNEQUIN AND—KHADI.

For some weeks past a controversy has been raging in the London "Daily Mail"—the paper with the largest circulation in the United Kingdom and presumably, therefore, the most popular daily newspaper in Great Britain. Eminent authorities in all spheres of life and influence have been prevailed upon by an enterprising "Stunt" Editor to vouchsafe their most gravely considered opinions. The Church, the Bar, the Royal Academy have been represented in the controversy. Eminent Judges of the highest Courts of the land have disagreed with leading practitioners from Harley Street; great society hostesses have joined issue with men whose names carry weight at Tattersalls. Fashionable beauties, cinema stars, professional pugilists, Cabinet ministers, popular novelists, dramatists, lessees of Night Clubs and all who count in Great Britain have been indented upon for opinions. In a little while—perhaps it has happened already—a popular music hall song will handle the topic, and a film-story with a moral will be written around it. Great Britain, the hub of the British Empire and eke of the universe is to-day absorbed in contemplation of the vast problems this topic raises—if the "Daily Mail" speaks sooth. Across the Channel, France is engrossed with it, and its issues are hotly debated on the boulevards of Paris by priest and mannequin, senator and artist's model—while the Paris edition of the "Daily Mail" spurs all Europe on to heated argument about it.

Verily it must be a matter of great moment that thus enchains the greatest minds of the West and, *ergo*, of the age. One who did not know his "Daily Mail" and the modern newspaper might well be pardoned for thinking so. But as a matter of fact the topic is best set out in the headlines of the paper which has fathered it, mothered it and nursed it so judiciously to publicity. Thus:—Should Women's Skirts be Shorter or Longer? Eminent Divines have preached in the Press sage homilies attributing all domestic unhappiness to the devastating and demoralizing effect women's ankles have upon the hearts of unattached or lightly fettered males. Great doctors have explained how the freedom of movement allowed by the short skirt is wholly healthful, while the long skirt may sweep up millions of microbes every minute from a dirty pavement. Prominent exponents of sports and the outdoor life have sided with the doctors. Artists have divided their ranks on the subject and have illustrated their arguments with dainty sketches published in the "Daily Mail." "Poy," that versatile if superficial cartoonist, has put Mr. Lloyd George into skirts of varying length—to point the moral of the Premier's misbehaviour as a diplomat at Genoa.

And in the same week's issues of the "Daily Mail" we chanced upon a modest little telegram from Bombay reporting that the Indian Congress Committee has been devoting increased attention to the popularization of Indian home-spun cloth. This modest mention of *Khadi* in columns so raptly and coruscatingly devoted to the supreme discussion as to the length the new fashions should apportion to a woman's skirt greets the eyes of the average reader of this most popular London daily paper as might some small ragged intruder appear to the surprised gaze of a lorgnetted society hostess in London whose most brilliant reception was honoured with a visit from the intruder. To the Indian reader, it is as though a tiny jasmine blossom had fallen from some wayfarer's hand into the centre of an opulent rose-bush bursting with flowers in full bloom. It is perhaps an apt illustration of the distance that separates the earnest, believing and dreaming East of to-day from the frivolous, sceptical and material West. Paris fashions for women, and *Khadi*! Could there be greater extremes? Were a woman asked to choose between them would she hesitate long in making up her mind? And yet, after all, this in its essentials is the choice that the Congress has set before India—the choice between ostentatious, blatant and very foolish materialism, and an idealism whose only and all-compelling beauty is its simplicity and its truth. "Lady Diana Duff Cooper (*nee* Manners), the brilliant daughter of the Duke of Rutland and one of the most beautiful of London's younger hostesses" has declared with vehemence and a little epigram in favour of shorter skirts. That is one picture and it holds the eye with its caption and all the aid that attractive and dainty illustrations by Royal Academicians can give it. Bi Amman, the aged mother of two of the bravest men in India who are to-day in jail, urges Indian men and women to wear nothing but *Khadi*. That is the other picture. Which is the more beautiful and inspiring one?

Notes of the Day

Fiji Indians.

When Mr. Sastri and his friends are talking about improving the lot of Indians in the British Dominions, it is interesting to note that there is work nearer home for willing hands to do. And our bloated Imperialists can render more effective service to the cause of Indian humanity by espousing the cause of those who, as in the Fiji Islands, have been reduced to the position of helots within the Empire. These islands are not independent states like Australia or South Africa but are in the keeping of the British Colonial Office, and there is no declared policy of a white civilisation. Hence, it would be far more easy for people like Mr. Sastri to do something more practical than indulging in vague talk about securing for Indian settlers in British Dominions elementary human rights, if they would but exert their "Imperial" influence in freeing their fellow-Indians from the shackles of serfdom imposed on them by the Colonial Sugar Refinement Company, Limited. But it is a business which lacks the glamour of meeting Dominion Premiers and exchanging with them shallow compliments. Besides, it seems to us, from an extremely cautious statement made by Mr. Sarma, a member of the Government of India deputation to Fiji, that the position of Indians in that Colony is anything but enviable. The main grievances of Fiji Indians, according to Mr. Sarma, are low wages and lack of civic rights, which, in plain language, means the merciless exploitation of Indians. It is no wonder that many of the Indian emigrants would like to come back, but we can easily imagine that this is not countenanced by the Agency of the Colonial Office or the European vested interests, which stand to lose heavily in such a contingency. It is all very well to talk of the Fiji Government having been sympathetic towards the deputation—and, it does not follow, towards the Indian settlers—but the question does not end with lip sympathy. The situation as it exists at present must be ended promptly, and Indians, who form quite a third of the Fiji population, must strictly be regarded—and also treated in practice—as possessing human rights, including the right to move in or out according to their convenience. It does not matter when the deputation may submit its report to the Government of India, but it matters a great deal whether the latter willingly exert themselves to secure for the Indian population the same absolute freedom that the Europeans—either as Capitalists or as workers—enjoy in the Colony.

The Curse of Untouchability.

Everyone knows that Mahatma Gandhi made the removal of the ban of untouchability one of the chief planks in his platform. Indeed, the high reverance, bordering on worship, in which he has been held by the teeming millions of India, specially the unfortunate "depressed classes", was largely due to his passionate insistence on the removal of the curse which has been the blackest spot on Indian society. How he made the cause of the unfortunate his own, in spite of obloquy from a section of Indians, who blinded by passion and prejudice thought the heavens would fall, is common knowledge. With prophetic vision the "Saint of Sabarmati" saw that there could be no real freedom, no Swaraj worth the name, so long as one-fifth of the population of India were treated by four-fifths of their countrymen worse than even pariah dogs. He was the man who saw "with clearer vision" that Indians could not fairly quarrel with the treatment meted out to them by Europeans in India and elsewhere so long as 24 crores of Indians treated 6 crores of Indians so disgracefully. Mahatma Gandhi carried the "depressed classes" with him in his fight of Right against Might. After his incarceration the cause of these unfortunate brethren of ours, if not "shelved", as Swami Shraddanand says in a letter which we published lately, has not been championed as vigorously as it ought to be. This is deplorable. As the Swamiji says:—

"I am of opinion that with a majority of six crores of our brethren set against us by the bureaucracy even the Khadi scheme cannot succeed completely."

The announcement made by the Swamiji that he will move the following resolution in the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held at Lucknow on 17th proximo:—

"That a Sub-Committee consisting of three members of the A.I.C.C. be appointed to give effect to the resolution about the co-called depressed classes, that a sum of five lakhs of rupees be placed at their disposal for propaganda work and that, in future, all applications for grants be referred to the said Sub-Committee for disposal."

will be welcomed by all Indians who have at heart the well-being of their country. It is to be hoped that the All-India Congress Committee will pass the resolution, thus proving to the world that their sympathy for their down-trodden countrymen is no mere lip-sympathy but that they are really going to uplift them, making India worthy to take rank among the great civilized nations of the world.

The Age of Age.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has disqualified twenty of its newly-elected members because "they are under age." Only those who have reached the age of thirty, as Reuter's report explains, are allowed to sit in the Italian Chamber. During the war, if we remember aright, we heard much talk from Europe of the present being the Age of Youth. It is just possible that some of those Italians ejected from the Chambers of Deputies heard of similar arrivals, and acted upon the conviction that in the Age of Youth it behoved the youth of the world to face death on battlefields. Some very young "men" were "recruited" for the Army by Sir Michael O'Dwyer's methods in the Punjab and the same was the case the world over. British Cartoonists in those days, anticipating a prolonged struggle, depicted the German babies of the 1950 class being wheeled to the trenches in perambulators. But apparently, the rules of the Chamber of Deputies take no account of the recent past. Age must be sowed—by youth in time of peril or of peace, so even in Great Britain we have a Cabinet composed of men whose reputations such as they are, were made before 1914. Small wonder that the new world-forces and spirit the war was held to evoke have not been able to function since the Armistice. The young men who have been through the war *might* as a dominating class bring to their duties some of the experience which the stark realities of war provide—some of the dim realization of mankind's brotherhood which prompted fraternization between British and German soldiers on each Christmas Day of the years of bloodshed. That apparently is the danger against which Europe has provided. The Peace of Versailles was described at the time of its ratification as an "Old Men's Peace." M. Clemenceau was its chief moulder, and Europe is to-day still striving to undo the mischief the old men did at Versailles and which the young men died to enable them to do.

In India.

Even in India we find that the old men are often Moderates. Many Ministers under the Reforms are very old men. But the youth of the country, in India as everywhere else in the world, have their eyes fixed on ideals and a future state which dim old eyes cannot see. But lest our remarks grow too profoundly philosophical we hasten to conclude these words upon a lighter note. We would draw the attention of the Italian Chamber of Deputies to an advertisement which appeared only the other day in the "Bombay Chronicle" and to which we give a little gratis publicity here to point the moral of sager reflections:

WANTED—Suitable EMPLOYMENT by a very capable 3 years' old Gujarati Graduate of high caste as a SECRETARY to an Indian. Second language Sanskrit, Voluntary, Philosophy, lover of Literature, with professorial experience in English. Apply stating terms, etc., etc.

This infant graduate—only three years old—with all his lore of learning, love of literature and professorial experience, would, we fear, be ejected from the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

(Continued from Column 6.)

appreciation of the problem. We have no doubt that as soon as Russia recovers her place in the Commonwealth of nations and establishes a real democratic regime, her relations with Persia will follow the line of a sound economic policy which necessarily leads to a close co-operation of the two countries, to the advantage of both.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN PERSIA.

(BY A RUSSIAN ECONOMIST.)

(SPECIAL FOR "THE CHRONICLE.")

It was almost a rule with foreign observers in pre-war days to compare Russia's policy towards Persia with that of England and to describe both as being "pitiless" towards the "country of the Lion and the Sun." The comparison, however, would hardly stand a serious test, for the differences between the two seem to be of greater importance than their apparent similarity.

If it be true that much harm has been done to Persia by the Russian Tzarist regime, it is no less true that the latter was thoroughly unrepresentative of Russian public opinion and that Russian democracy as such never ceased to blame the foolish enterprises of the Tzarist Government. And it is from the standpoint of Russian democracy which is to come and to govern our country in the near future, that we wish to point out the main differences between the policy of Russia and England. To remove certain ill-founded suspicions is essential in order to allow our future relations with Persia to rest upon the basis of mutual trust and of well defined common interests.

As a typical industrialized State, England has to employ the whole of her national energy to the advancement of her industry. She is obliged to conquer new markets to sell the products of her industry. She must also secure the possibility of importing raw materials to supply industrial enterprises. As an industrial country England wants, besides, a great deal of food from outside to support her population. Lastly, as an insular State, she wants to be firmly established on the seas. Thus, in order to provide sufficient means of transport, England has to keep a number of naval bases scattered all over the surface of the globe (e.g. Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, etc.).

The reverse is to be observed in the case of Russia. Industry has hitherto received but little development on the Russian soil, and the conquest of foreign markets in the case of Russia is absolutely out of the question. Russia is an agricultural country producing raw materials which are sufficient to feed her own population and to support the little industry she has. The surplus of raw materials exported abroad forms the main part of Russia's external trade. In view of the immense proportions of home consumption no future development of national industry in Russia can be considered as an economic threat to any neighbouring nation, for this would simply mean the substitution on Russia's interior market of foreign manufactured goods for her own.

Russia's Continental position makes sea transport much less important for her than is the case with England, and if, in bygone days tzarist Russia was deemed to be guilty of imperialistic schemes, responsibility for those certainly does not rest with the Russian people. The government of the Tzar was hardly concerned with the true interests of the Russian people at all, and these interests have to find expression in the democratic programme. The latter is divorced from any imperialistic idea and is meant to settle first Russia's home problems: then to establish friendly relations with her neighbours for in building up her "Continental economic system, Russia will be ready to work in close touch with her Eastern neighbours, and a friendly cooperation would appear essential for both sides.

A closer analysis of the problem would show that Persia imports from Russia more than she exports to that country, while England, on the contrary, sells to Persia infinitely more than she buys from her.

Thus, in 1901, Russia exported from Persia for some 262,226,136 and imported for 219,559,206 crans. In the same year, England's export from Persia amounted to 38,412,841 and her import to 189,188,139 crans.

It is also instructive to compare the kind of goods imported by Russia and England respectively. England imports to Persia more of manufactured goods than Russia—England for 99,699,134 crans and Russia for 58,954,594 crans.

Cotton yarn: England—9,409,585 crans.
Russia—1,198,903 Crans.

Gold and silver: England—38,856,221 crans.
Russia—3,810,850 crans.

While England sells in Persia various products of her industry, Russia, on the contrary, sells a great quantity of food products o first necessity.

Russia imports sugar for 83,099,852 crans.
England imports sugar for 187,301 crans.
Russia imports Flour for 4,846,861 crans.
England imports Flour for 178 crans.
Russia imports naphta for 6,365,385 crans.
England imports naphta for 919,414 crans.

In the case of tea the situation is somewhat different in view of the part played in tea imports by India:

England imports tea for 26,325 crans
India imports tea for 13,992,280 crans
Russia imports tea for 9,569,382 crans

Coming now to the question of exports from Persia we must recognise that, as we just said, Russia is a far more advantageous customer for Persia. This will be seen from the following schedule:

RUSSIA'S EXPORTS.

(1) Cotton 70,380,416 cr.
(2) Fruits 53,882,721 cr.
(3) Carpets 19,128,276 cr.
(4) Rice 29,210,417 cr.
(5) Leather 18,119,479 cr.
(6) Wool 8,060,622 cr.

ENGLAND'S EXPORTS.

(1) Cotton ..... 885,920 (India).
(2) Fruits .... 6,884,037 (mostly India).
(3) Carpets ..... 2,981,470.
(4) Rice ..... 23,902.
(6) Wool ..... 1,634,060 (mostly India).

While England is obliged to "conquer markets," Russia is a neighbour that comes as a buyer.

This peculiar trait of Russian economic interests in Persia, as distinct from the British, clears the way for a more [illegible]

(Continued in Column 8.)

THE IRISH TANGLE.

CONFERENCE OF CABINET MINISTERS.

REPLY TO BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

PROSPECT OF GENERAL ELECTION.

GOVT's DESIRE FOR MANDATE FOR ARMED INTERVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

A hurriedly summoned conference of the Cabinet Ministers met in London to-night and discussed the Irish reply after which Mr. Lloyd-George departed for Criccieth. The Irish delegation has proceeded to Dublin and returns to London next week when conversations will be resumed. In the course of an interview Mr. Griffith said he could not yet say if the prospects had brightened.

IRISH REPLY TO BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

DELIVERY ATTENDED BY DRAMATIC INCIDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

The delivery of the Irish reply to what was practically the British ultimatum on the subject of the draft constitution was attended by dramatic incidents. The questionnaire was handed to Mr. Griffith on Thursday evening and the Cabinet yesterday morning discussed action in the case of eventualities. The day wore on but no reply was forthcoming and two secretaries were despatched post haste to Mr. Griffith's hotel in early evening. Meantime the Ministers were summoned to an emergency meeting of the Cabinet by telephone and a special messenger in view of a grave decision which it would possibly be necessary to take. The members of the Cabinet assembled before seven. The anxiously awaited communication had not arrived and it was past eight when the messengers returned and dashed to 10, Downing Street with a fateful missive indicating the Free State delegates' conciliatory answer which one minister openly declared had prevented an otherwise inevitable breakdown. The Ministers dispersed with an unconcealed relief. It is believed that the long delay in reply was due to Mr. Griffith being in telephonic communication with Mr. Collins in Dublin from whom an important communication was received.

CABINET & IRISH DELIGATES

SATISFACTORY REPLY TO QUESTIONNAIRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The Cabinet yesterday addressed six questions to the Irish delegates and the reply was received to-night, which was satisfactory enough for the resumption of conversations on Tuesday.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

SATISFACTORY REPLY FROM IRISH REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The replies by Irish representatives to the questions raised by the British Cabinet are considered satisfactory, and negotiations are being continued.

BRITISH GOVT. NEW ATTITUDE.

DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN TREATY PRINCIPLE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The Irish crisis has again brought into forefront the possibility of an early general election in the event some drastic measures proving necessary. This prospect is indicated in several Sunday papers, the idea being that the Government would desire to obtain a definite mandate before embarking upon an armed intervention or other grave steps. The fact that the opinion all along the line is ranging in a hearty support of the Government's determination to maintain the principles laid down in the Treaty tends to strengthen the idea that the Government would face an electorate with confidence. It is understood that the political agents all over the country have been warned to be ready for emergencies. The hope of a peaceful solution, however, is not entirely abandoned.

The "Observer" counsels Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins to take moral courage in both hands, even belatedly, and face a clean split with the De Valera party. It mentions that the Cabinet clearly indicated to Mr. Griffith on Friday that it would not consent to a formation of the Irish government in which any minister was in any way precluded from carrying out his full obligations under the Treaty. It was Mr. Griffith's assurances on this point which were held to justify resumption of discussions next Tuesday.

MILITARY RE-INFORCEMENTS ARRIVE IN ULSTER.

FIND OF SNIPERS' ARSENAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Military reinforcements of all kinds, including airmen, are arriving in Ulster, and troops are being despatched to the frontier.

Two destroyers are anchored in Belfast Lough.

The police and military, searching Carrick Hill, in the neighbourhood of Belfast, have discovered a snipers' arsenal concealed in an attic which was provided with loopholes. Rifles, revolvers, hand grenades, ammunition and equipment were seized, while the quantities of sandbags, waste yarn and petrol, apparently the property of incendiaries, were seized in a neighbouring shop.

The Kildare Street Club in Dublin, the Irish Unionist centre, which was occupied by the Irregulars, on May 2nd, has been evacuated. A large crowd watched the guards march away from the building.

DISTURBING FEATURE IN BELFAST.

RENEWED LOOTING GOING ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Belfast presents an unusually warlike appearance but the use of troops, including a howitzer artillery which is now pouring in, depends upon whether the Sinn Fein forces which still hold Belleek salient penetrate further into Ulster. The present situation on the frontier is quiet but the disturbing feature in Belfast is a renewed looting of public houses and pawn offices which is chiefly carried on by a population of the underworld, inflamed with drink.

PAN-PACIFIC CONFERENCE

WILL BE HELD AT HONOLULU IN OCTOBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Washington.—All the States bordering on the Pacific have been invited to the Pan-Pacific Conference on commerce at Honolulu next October to discuss the wide range of problems including the communications, transport development, conservation of national resources, finance, investments and international relations throughout the Pacific area. The States invited total twenty and include several South American states and Japan, China, Siam, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malay States, North Borneo and Dutch East Indies. Although the State Department is transmitting invitations it is emphasised that the Conference must not be considered as under the auspices or patronage of the United States.

BOTTOMLEY'S APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

REFUSED BY HIGH COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The High Court has refused Bottomley's application for bail in order to facilitate his preparations for making his appeal.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASING IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Berlin.—Unemployment in Germany is rapidly decreasing and there are only sixty-nine thousand unemployed.

LORD INCHCAPE'S £20,000 DONATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Lord Inchcape has given £20,000 sterling for the needy relatives of those who have gone down the sea in the ships.

Mr. Collins presided over a meeting of the provisional Government in Dublin today.

Colin Garbett, ex-Political Secretary, Iraq, receives C. M. G., and Canadian Santhram, Chief Appraiser, Customs, Ceylon, I. S. O.

The Shell Oil Company has declared a final dividend of 17½ per cent. making 27½ for the year, compared with the 35 of the last year.

The "Handelsblad", Amsterdam, reports that the Board of the Royal Dutch Company have decided to propose a final dividend of 18 per cent. making a dividend of 31 per cent for the year.

FASCISTI DEMONSTRATIONS.

LEADER ORDERS SUSPENSION.

ITALIAN CABINET'S STRONG POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Rome.—The Cabinet considered the internal situation to-day. Signor Facta made a statement regarding the situation in Bologna and he declared that the Government would act cautiously while maintaining the authority of the state intact in face of all violence. The cabinet approved of the Premier's policy.

A message from Bologna says that the Fascisti, acting under the orders of their leader, have suspended their agitation.

ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

ELECTION OF UNDER AGED DEPUTIES INVALIDATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Rome.—The Chamber of Deputies has decided that of the thirteen deputies whose election was invalidated by the Committee on the electoral Law on the ground that they are under age. the four deputies, who have attained the age of thirty since their election, are qualified to sit. Seven others are disqualified while one case is temporarily held in abeyance in order to enable the attainment of thirteenth birthday.

BALLOT OF ENGINEERING UNIONS.

MAJORITY ACCEPTS EMPLOYER'S' TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The ballot of forty-seven engineering unions, excluding the Amalgamated Engineering Union, has resulted in a majority of over 50,000 in favour of acceptance of the employers' terms, which make an alteration of working conditions subject to a fortnight's notice.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

A. E. U. LIKELY TO ACCEPT TERMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The National Conference of the Amalgamated Engineering Union has overwhelmingly decided to submit the employers' proposals to a ballot of the members of the Union.

The Engineering unions to-night concluded an agreement with the employers to resume work next week. The prospects of the A.E.U. ballot seem favourable to acceptance of the terms. Opinion in trade union circles is that complete peace will be restored in the industry within a fortnight.

LORD INCHCAPE'S GOOD INTENTIONS.

SPEECH AT DUNDEE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Speaking on his return from America at a luncheon given by the Dundee Chamber of Commerce, Lord Inchcape referred to the close connexion between Dundee and India, wither he was going with a profound desire to do his best to suggest practical remedies and to make use of the knowledge which he had gained on the Geddes Committee. Whether he would succeed or not was on the knees of the Gods, but he started fully determined to do what he could for the benefit of India, its people and its commerce.

LENIN'S ILLNESS.

CONDITION CRITICAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Berlin.—It is reported in press that Lenin has had a stroke and his condition is critical. The cause was the effusion of blood into the brain as the result of an operation at the end of April for the extraction of a bullet in Lenin's shoulder.

M. Litfinoff and M. Radek are stated to be leaving for Moscow.

TCHITCHERIN LEAVES GENOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Genoa.—M. Tchitcherin has gone.

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The lists of coalition candidates for the election which resulted in the Collins-de-Valera agreement have been published in Dublin. 125 candidates will contest seats and will consist of 66 pro-Treaty and 59 anti-Treaty candidates. Only four non-members of the present Dail are included. Independent candidates are likely to contest a score of seats.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

EXCITED DEBATE IN CHAMBER.

ANGRY DEMONSTRATIONS BY COMMUNISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Paris.—The Chamber debate on the Government's foreign policy was made eventful when the Communists and Socialists shouted recriminations to which their opponents angrily retorted. Party passions rose to a high pitch on the subject of Russia, the extremists rushing with clenched fists towards the benchers on the right, and necessitating the intervention of ushers.

The President of the Chamber had temporarily to suspend the sitting amidst tremendous uproar. Meanwhile, a most violent thunderstorm was raging outside and repeatedly rattled the windows.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT

ADOPTED BY CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Paris.—The debate in the Chamber on Government's foreign policy terminated with the adoption of a motion of confidence in the Government by 484 votes to hundred.

ANGLO-FRENCH PACT AGAIN UNDER DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that the proposed Anglo-French pact is again under discussion.

ALLEGED TURKISH "ATROCITIES."

U. S. TO BE REPRESENTED ON ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Washington.—The United States has accepted Britain's invitation to be represented on the Commission of Investigation into the alleged Turkish atrocities. The State Department emphasises, however, that it is understood that the Commission's duties will be limited to enquiring into the conditions purely for the information of the participating Governments. The United States, by her participation, will not assume further obligations or commitments.

OUT OF SYMPATHY FOR CHRISTIAN MINORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The United States acceptance to participate in the Commission of investigation mentions that the situation of the Christian minorities in Turkey has enlisted American sympathy in a marked manner. It notes with deep concern that American benevolent work in Turkey is hampered by the American citizens' rights in Turkey often being disregarded and the foreigners' interests jeopardised. It concludes by suggesting the appointment of officials to investigate concurrently in the districts under both the Greek and the Turkish control.

TURCO-GREEK NEGOTIATIONS.

GREEK GOVT'S CATEGORICAL DENIAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Athens.—Government categorically denies the Greco-Turkish peace negotiations are proceeding in Rome. General Hadjianestis succeeds M. Papoulos as the Commander-in-Chief in Anatolia.

CRICCIETH WAR MEMORIAL HALL.

L. GEORGE'S TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH FALLEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Mr. Lloyd George laying the foundation-stone of the Criccieth War Memorial Hall, paid a glowing tribute to those British who had fallen; who would have died in vain if the nations had not acknowledged that right was supreme. The letter written by Mr. L. George was deposited in a stone. It says that: these young men died that the dominion of right and reason might be more firmly established in the government of men."

HELOTS OF THE EMPIRE.

DOCTOR MANILAL'S TREATMENT IN DOMINIONS.

"QUITE A RUINED MAN AT PRESENT."

"NO SASTRI CAN CURE THE DISEASE."

Doctor Manilal of Fiji fame, who has lately arrived in Bombay, kindly gave an interview to a representative of "The Chronicle" in which he detailed the indignities which he was put to in the British Colonies and Dominions. The following conversation speaks for itself:—

Q.—Why were you deported from Fiji and how?

A.—There was a prohibition order against me in Fiji which prevented me from being found within certain specified areas in the Colony of Fiji and these areas were so described that I could not exist except in places where there was no Indian population, no available courts, and no proper police arrangements. The Governor of Fiji had no power to deport any one who had resided in the Colony for over two years. Therefore he was forced to use an old ordinance for prohibition. It is possible that the Governor of Fiji has been compelled to make that order against me by various considerations including the threat of the European planters, openly published in the local newspapers that they intended to take the law in their own hands, if the Government did not do anything to me.

Q.—That was to say that they were going to assault you?

A.—They wanted to shoot me! I had letters sent to me that they wanted to shoot me. In fact, I was in the same position in which the Negro leader, Gordon had found himself, when there was trouble in Jamaica in the sixties.

Dr. Manilal here gave an account of the treatment he was given on the island where he was compelled to reside, as against that given to Germans there. Although he paid 13 shillings per day, he had to collect his own wood on the sea shore and do his own work and was made to live in the coolie-lines where there were very few conveniences. On the other hand the Germans were living at Government expense, their passages were paid by the Government and so on. On the boat also he had to undergo the same humiliations.

IN NEW ZEALAND.

Q.—What sort of treatment was given to you in New Zealand?

A.—In New Zealand the Customs officials had been informed by my fellow passengers that I was a dangerous agitator and the Fiji correspondents of the New Zealand Press had sent false reports regarding me. Therefore, the Customs officials would not allow me to land there immediately. They inquired by telegram of the Government head-quarters in Wellington; they cabled to Fiji and possibly to Downing Street and after mainly attempting to press me to confine my stay in New Zealand to some limited period, when they could not help it, they allowed me to land the next day. Sir Francis Bell said in the New Zealand Parliament that I was allowed to land because there was no choice, as they were afraid that, if they had not allow me to land in New Zealand, by law they would be compelled to return me to Fiji and as the Prince was expected to be there at the time they were afraid in a demonstration and the whole show being spoiled I was told that I must pass an examination in law in New Zealand, if I wanted to practice law, and I did it. Then I gave the necessary notice for admission and at first Mr. Richmond, President of the Auckland Law Society, said that he would place no objection to my admission as the instigation from my political arch-enemy in "nimbus surrounding me was purely political." However, at the eleventh hour, on Fiji the Hon. H. M. Scott, K. C., Mayor of Suva and member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, he opposed my application, at first without giving any reasons, and later producing a few affidavits from Europeans from Fiji, who had come to New Zealand on a holiday, in which they made general allegations saying that I was not a person of good character, as in their opinion I was the cause of the strikes, riots and disturbances that took place in Fiji. As against these affidavits I produced about 20 affidavits from conscientious Europeans who had ceased to have any interest in Fiji, or those who had the courage to say according to their conscience in defiance of the wishes of the dictator of Fiji, Mr. Scott. On the strength of Mr. Scott's affidavit and of those of his supporters, my application for admission was not granted and so I left New Zealand, on my way to India.

TREATMENT IN CEYLON.

Arriving in Ceylon, I came into contract with some Tamil leaders. These gentlemen persuaded me to get admitted in the Supreme Court of Ceylon, but when I did apply, after waiting for the necessary period I found my application could not be proceeded with as the Registrar said that he was not able to do in my case what he had done in the case of all others namely, to report formal that the applicant was a person of good repute. He said I was not born in Ceylon and not known to him personally and the law did not lay down the source from which he must derive his information concerning any applicant's good repute—and in my case he had been supplied with information, the source of which he could not reveal to me,—which made it impossible for him to report in my favour. I then, was attempting to bring the matter before the court by obtaining a *rule nisi*, or by a motion, or other methods of procedure. In the meanwhile the Governor of Ceylon had caused to be served on me an order to quite Ceylon, by or before the 9th January, I think. It was purely an executive order. So I was driven into India. At Rameshwaram there was a complete hartal on the 13th January when the Prince of Wales visited Madras and this was put down by the Police and the Collector just landed then. Therefore, the officials and other officers to the malign influence that I might have exercised over the chairman of the local union there to serve, asked the amicable gentleman who was the Rameshwaram population. I think I had on me a notice to leave the room that I was occupying in the Hindu *dharmashala*. So from Rameshwaram I came to Madras.

Q: Were you hounded out of the British Colonies because you were a non-cooperator?

A: I was not a non-cooperator. On my way to Ceylon I wrote to the Colonial Secretary at Singapore for permission to stay there and he replied that I would be allowed to land and remain there just enough time to catch the earliest outgoing boat to India and the Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, where I have practised for four years, wrote to me that if my passport and other papers were satisfactory I had a right to land, but if my past conduct would so justify them they would deport me immediately after I had landed in the Colony of Mauritius.

Q: To what do you ascribe this vendetta against you?

A: Rightly, or wrongly, the government or governments of these Colonies think that I might help the local Indian labouring population in such a way that they might have trouble to tackle.

Q: That means that Indians are treated as helots in most of these Colonies and Dominions.

A: So far as Australia is concerned they treated me well, with extra courtesy. When I speak of my influence over Labour in New Zealand, it applies to European Labour as well and not to Indian only, because there were very few Indians there.

Q: Were European workmen very friendly with you?

A: The European labourers would salute me as they would their officers and they even said they would send me into Parliament, and this, notwithstanding my protest that I happened to be a man of a different race and was not likely to understand them as one of their own leaders. They had such confidence in my sincerity!

Q: In the meantime neither the Government of India, nor the Secretary of State for India, moved even their little finger in your behalf?

A: No, because they believed in the reports of the Colonial Governments, as usual. This notwithstanding Mr. Sastri's efforts in London and India. Mr. Polak also saw Mr. Montagu and had a long interview with him, but nothing has happened.

Q: What about your property in Fiji?

A: My property in Fiji has become worthless, because no one would either buy it or rent it. I cannot realise the price even. It must lapse to government by process of law.

Q: So they have deprived you of both your property and means of livelihood?

A: Yes. Even in India this treatment has some evil influence on me. My friends will not recognise me and rather shun me.

Q: Are these the advantages and privileges of 'Pax Britanica?'

A: Apparently they are.

Q: Mr. Montagu had done nothing for you at all?

A: No, absolutely nothing. Now everybody knows that the British Empire is run on the basis of pounds, shillings and pence and if I were to be allowed to go to Fiji they would have to sacrifice their dividends.

Q: What do you propose doing now?

A: I am not a non-cooperator, but I feel keenly the evil of British courts and although I considered that a really conscientious man could not take up law as a profession, I proposed doing a little work for the benefit of the working masses outside India. I see and have seen so much of the unclean legal practice that in face of the N.C.O. movement I would be very loth to attempt to earn my livelihood by practising law in India, so far as I can help it.

LESSON FROM THE TREATMENT.

Q: What is the lesson that Indians should derive from your treatment, in view of the fact that only recently the Empire Day was celebrated in India by some busybodies?

A.—It is a mistake for any one to think they were, or are, ever likely to be treated as equals in the British Empire, for the simple reason that the financial interests of the big capitalists in Great Britain conflict with our claims to equality. It is no use our running away from India to any of the Colonies fancying we could thereby shirk the task imposed upon us in India, namely, that of raising our own nation in face of the handicaps imposed upon us by a foreign Government and the heavy taxation that we are groaning under. Our escape to those Colonies is only a temporary make-shift. After a time racial and trade antagonism develops and then we are even more humiliated in these Colonies than

(Continued on next page.)

LONDON INDIANS IN CONFERENCE.

NOTABLE MEETING AT CAXTON HALL

MR. SAKLATVALA ON IMPERIALISM IN EUROPE.

MR. HORNIMAN ON THE TRIUMPH OF NON-COOPERATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 1.

The second session of the London Indian (Bharat) Conference was held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on April 29th. The Hall was crowded, a number of English sympathisers, being present. Mr. B. G. Horniman was in the presidential chair. The proceedings throughout were very enthusiastic.

The President, in opening the Conference, briefly welcomed the delegates and representatives of other Organisations. For the convenience of some of the speakers who had to leave early he deferred his own remarks until the end of the meeting.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mr. Faruqi moved the following resolution:—

"That this Conference expresses its unabated confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and the other leaders and workers in India who are engaged in the struggle for Swaraj: and renews the expression of its determination to support them by every means possible."

"I feel highly privileged", he said, "in having this opportunity of bringing my views before you. I know they are not alien to you. The aim of the resolution is quite simple, and I think I may presume that you agree with me. It endeavours to express our continued confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and his fellow-workers in India. He was the first man to work with the definite object of carrying out non-violent, Non-Cooperation, and with his constructive policy is combined the sincerity, wisdom and understanding necessary to deal with our complex problem. Naturally, we have to fall back upon the moral courage we have in us to support this policy, and to go on persevering and enduring the troubles that beset us till our ultimate object is secured. The educative system introduced by Mahatma Gandhi and his fellow-workers is the only system possible to meet the conditions in India. The masses are illiterate, and they have to be told very clearly how to follow in the footsteps of their leaders, and I think that this system has produced a complete change in the mentality of the people. When you see in "The Times" so many columns about what is being done in India we must realise that we have no other means of expressing our views than by meeting together here in conference; but in India our fellow-countrymen are actually suffering torture for the cause. This Conference must therefore, extend its fullest sympathy and support to the people and to our leaders in India."

INDIAN UNITY.

Mr. Hamid seconded the resolution, and reviewed in a succinct manner the history of the movement during the past thirty years. "We must take our stand", he declared, "against the oppressive misrule of our country and put forward our best efforts to this end by supporting our leader, Mahatma Gandhi. No social or political progress can be achieved unless the whole nation realises the deplorable condition in which it is placed and resolves to have the whole scheme of things altered. The main work of Gandhi is to bring about a universal alteration in the shameful conditions under which we Indians have been placed during the past 150 years or more. It has been clearly demonstrated to what extent the moral view should be changed to attain the end in view. Looking back through the years we find that we have mixed ourselves up hopelessly and divided ourselves into creeds, colours and castes, but we must now combine, settle our differences between the different sections and realise that Swaraj is absolutely the only course open to us to settle the terrible state of affairs that exists in India to-day. It is to the credit of all workers in India and especially to the credit of Mahatma Gandhi that he has brought the masses out of their lethargy and aroused a universal feeling of determination for their own freedom."

To show their feeling of veneration and respect for their great leader the members of the Conference carried the resolution standing.

THE CURSE OF IMPERIALISM.

The President then put to the meeting the following resolution:—

"This Conference greatly deplores the suffering that is now caused to millions of human beings throughout Europe, by the imperialist ambitions of the governing classes of Western Nations, and believes that the regeneration of Europe, and the re-establishment of peace and economic stability in the West are impossible until the nations of Asia and Africa are completely free and independent national groups, entering into voluntary economic international relationships amongst themselves and with the nations of the West; and this Conference denounces the barbaric desire of one nation to control the political, social or economic life of another under any pretence whatever, and refuses to admit the sanction of civilisation or humanity to such domination."

Mr. R. Palme Dutt, Fraternal Delegate and Editor of the "Labour Monthly", said: I have very great pleasure in bringing whole-hearted greetings to this Conference from the Communist Party of Great Britain and in their name from the whole Communist International. Every Communist has watched with an intense admiration the struggle of the workers in the movement in India. It is the most heroic struggle that has been seen outside Russia during and since the War. It was with very real enthusiasm that the Communists of this country and other countries wished to bring their greetings to you and to give you their assurance of help in every way in their power, knowing that the delegates to this Conference are in turn going to take part in the great world struggle. I am here to bring a definite message, a message of unity. The only possibility of success lies in a definite combination of forces, in a combination of the movement in India with the movement in this and other countries. You have to remember that there still exists prejudice on both sides. There is still a feeling among the Indian community that the British race is all the same in its manner and outlook and that their struggle is a struggle against the whole British race instead of only against the Imperialist ruling class. In the same way the British worker still shows signs of a feeling of racial superiority to the Indian workers and is not yet wholly freed from imperialist delusions. While this situation lasts there is no possibility of carrying through the struggle either on the British or on the Indian side, and that is what we have to face.

It is necessary to explain to the workers in this country that it is impossible for say, the miners, to improve their position while the miners in India are producing coal for a wage of 6 d. a day, and it is necessary for the Indian Movement, to understand that the basis of their oppression is in this country and needs to be tackled here. The real basis of the British power in India is not only military, it is also economic, and its economic basis is to be found in this country; it is not simply the presence of the army or the civil servants, but it is the whole system of imperialist exploitation, which extracts the wealth from India for the ruling clases in this country as it extracts the wealth from the workers in Britain.

THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL COMBINATION.

It means that we need to get, and you can get, a combined movement. I know that the Indian movement has long looked for effective support in this country and has been disillusioned almost to despair. You have looked and turned to the Liberal and Labour movement and each in turn has been disappointing. The Labour politicians have veiled their support of British Imperialism under cant phrases about the British Commonwealth of Nations. But what we are concerned with here is not particular persons or particular representatives of these movements, but with the struggle of the working class, because whatever the representatives say the working class is having to fight the ruling class and the employing class. That is why if you want to get a basis of support in this country you have to turn, not to the Labour Party, but to the Communist Party because the Communist Party has established the principle of the International Movement, the movement which does not represent any particular country but the whole world. It is a movement ready to fight to the end in the name of humanity. It is not just a struggle of one race against another race, one colour against another colour, it is something more than that. It is a struggle against all forms of exploitation whether by nation or by class.

If I were a worker it would not make any difference to me whether I was under an Indian employer or a British employer That is the significance of the new movement of the workers and the peasants in India, which is now beginning and which will take up the work intiated by Mahatma Gandhi

The struggle of the future is with the Young Workers' Movement in India, and it will be a struggle, not only nation, but international in its scope."

MR. SAKLATVALA.

Mr. Saklatvala, supporting the resolution, said:—I do not for a moment suggest that the Communist tendency of the resolution is to be ignored; I only wish you to know that it has not come from any outside party, but from ourselves. With regard to the first phase, the part dealing with the world's suffering; we know and we feel that sometimes people are responsible for their own suffering, as well as the suffering of others. We, as an oriental peoples, never rejoice over suffering. We denounce that depravity of human minds which, for its own selfish ends, inflicts suffering on others. Even when I recall my own school and college days, there is not the slightest doubt that, 20 or 30 years ago, in the gala times of Victoria in England and in the days of Wilhelm's victories in Europe, and the revival of German imperial and commercial progress, the revival of the spirit of conquest in France and in Italy, I was imbued with the glamour of their civilisation. We, as a nation, believed that we had to sit at the feet of our European masters and teachers to learn what the good virtues of citizenship are. "Now we see how hollow was the whole scheme of Government, how, after all has been said and done, the peoples of an upstart nation compelled the old Asiatic and African nations to struggle for their existence.

If to-day they can punish men and women of the noblest character for asserting their nationality then it is time that these bragging nations of Great Britain and Europe should have their power curtailed.

EUROPE'S DREAD.

The whole of Europe is detrimental nationally towards Islamic solidarity. They dread Pan-Islamism. The whole of Europe shakes when we want to have a conference. The so-called Labour section talks about solidarity which does not appear, not even in the air, and there is no interest in the common welfare or in common humanity amongst the barbaric men of Europe. They are like the cannibals of old, only dressed in good clothes. But they live off human flesh; they tyrannise over one another, so that one will be richer than the other or hold more power. That is the spirit that still lingers among the so called "civilised" nations. That is the stage to which European humanity has arrived. The countries of Europe are making the most degrading spectacle of themselves. Look at the farce of the Genoa Conference, the inhumanity of its discussions and its decisions, each country trying to see which can tell the biggest lie. The European nations were meeting together ostensibly to make friends with one another, but when the Russians were said to have made an agreement there was a shout that they were committing the most hideous crime. We want our voice to go further than the walls of this hall. We want our friends at home to realise what is going on in Europe. We want them to appreciate the fact that the Asiatic nations can no longer regard their European Governors as great a statement or men of wonderful political vitality.

EUROPE'S INSATIABLE GREED.

All European countries want something in some part of the world, and England wants more than any of them. That is the reason for our great struggle; and we want to tell them that howsoever much they wish to conquer us they will never conquer us. We want to tell them that a hundred years of Genoa Conferences will not redeem them in our eyes, and that the only redemption of the world will be absolute and unqualified and unmodified freedom of all the peoples of Asia and Africa and Europe. Are we again to give a million lives to a nation 6000 miles away to win its battles as we did in the late war? That was the penalty of trying to uphold the British Empire. We cannot escape the great fact that if we want to live as one family, if we want establish a standard of freedom, of self-rule, we must do so on a basis that will apply to everybody or to nobody. The law of any nation must have the sanction of the political teachings of that nation. We as an Asiatic people shall never forget our experiences of foreign rule, and we shall never prostitute ourselves to that rule for the sake of depriving other peoples of the world of their principles. When we have our freedom we shall not use it in the ways of the Western nations. When we have economic liberty we are not going to exclude other nations by economic pressure. Social equality and freedom will be extended to the peoples of all nations. Geographical boundaries will not be considered in our scheme of things. The motherland will be proud that it can be of value of human beings in all parts of the world."

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

SUPPORT OF THE KHILAFAT.

Mr. Ram Parshad moved that

"This Conference welcomes the solidarity of the Moslems of the world and pledges its full support in the determination to maintain the integrity of the Khilafat, and views with satisfaction the hardy cooperation of the Islamic with the Non-Islamic peoples for national freedom in India, Turkey, Egypt and elsewhere."

Let us not forget, he said, that India can never secure full independence and cannot prosper while the Mohammedans who formed so important a part of the Indian nation are over-ruled. We have to realise that in the welfare of the Moslem world lies the welfare of the East. European nations have always been the enemies of Islam. It is therefore our duty to resist their domination to the utmost.

Professor Leon in seconding, pleaded for unity in the Islamic faith. "I am an optimist," he said, "I have the same faith in the God who has inspired the peoples of the world from the time of Adam that he will not allow his people to be crushed or driven forth. There is a solidarity of the Islamic peoples, which will become stronger and stronger as time goes on.

Mr. Sharna, M.B., also supported this resolution.

This resolution was passed with loud cheers.

SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

A resolution of sympathy with the Irish nation in their struggle for freedom from external control was put from the chair.

Mr. Brian O'Kennedy brought fraternal greetings from the Irish Self-Determination League. We, in Ireland," he said, pin our faith to Sinn Fein, which means that we rely upon ourselves. We have watched the struggle in India for self-determination with the closet interest, and we believe that you will win through."

THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKERS.

The next resolution was

That this Conference declares itself in favour of the rights of the workers, as the producers of wealth, in all parts of the world to be the controlling factor in their own countries.

Dr. Bhat was the mover and Mr. Raja Saran was the seconder. Both speakers delivered stirring speeches on the socialist outlook at the present moment.

Mr. T. P. Jackson on behalf of British Labour, in a rousing speech supported the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

SUPPORT FOR INDIAN ACTIVITIES IN ENGLAND.

Dr. Vaki moved—

"That this Conference urges the Committee of the Indian National Congress to consider the necessity of maintaining to consider the necessity of sustaining political and national activities of the Indian community in Great Britain while the self-imposed control of Britain over India lasts."

This was supported by Mr. Sadarangani and others, and the Chairman, Mr. Horniman, also spoke of the importance of the matter.

Mr. Horniman said: 'It is most important that the Indian National Congress should be represented in this country by some official organisation of its own, an independent Indian organisation which will do something towards counteracting the institutions which are carrying on propaganda here against the Indian Nationalist Movement. These institutions are to be found, not only in this country, but all over Europe. The whole policy of appealing to the British people has gone, but the measures are required to oppose the malicious propaganda where.

that is being carried out against us every-

There is another point with regard to the resolution, of which I think you ought to take a very serious view, and that is, the insidious propaganda carried on here among the student community. The chairman spoke of the undesirability of associating themselves in this country with the official and semi-official philanthropic institutions; whose work was carried on with interested motives and which aimed at undermining the patriotism of Indian students. The community of Indian students ought to be a self-supporting community with its own autonomous institutions, instead of having to depend on the patronage of pseudo-philanthropists. They ought to be able too to look to their countrymen and their own nationalist institution for support. On those grounds he had great pleasure in supporting the resolution, which was declared carried with one or two dissentients.

MR. HORNIMAN'S SPEECH.

In concluding the proceedings the President said, it had been sometimes said about the Indian Nationalist Movement that it tended to take too much account of its own affairs and had no regard for what was going on in the world generally. This had even been used as a most unfair reproach against the movement conducted by Mahatma Gandhi—the Non-Cooperation movement, the suggestion being that it is one of a purely selfish national character aiming at the isolation of India. That, they knew, was not by any means the case, but at Conferences of this kind they had in the past concerned themselves with purely Indian questions, and not only that had confined themselves to the nationalistic aspect of the Indian problem. Here they had had an agenda that afternoon in which they had tried to deal not only with the rightful national aspect but also with the international outlook.

Nothing was more true than that India wanted to gain her own freedom and shake off the terrible oppression of foreign rule that had been demoralising and ruining the country for the past 150 years. But they must help and sympathise with those other peoples suffering from the same affliction. It was most gratifying that they should have had a representative of the great Irish race there that day. The Irish people had been struggling even longer than the Indian people to achieve their freedom from British dominance. He was very glad that Mr. O'Kennedy put it very strongly before them that Ireland was not prepared to join any imperial system of "commonwealth association of nations" or any other humbugging union of that sort, which was invented and maintained for the purposes of exploitation. Indians did not want to take part in any association of nations that had for its object imperial aggression. Speaking on behalf of the people of India they could give Mr. O'Kennedy an assurance that when the people of India got their freedom they would help others to get theirs also, and would take no part in any attempt to exploit other peoples by the British Empire.

Dealing with the Non-Cooperation movement Mr. Horniman said that it represented a great revelation in the minds and spirit of three hundred millions of people, Lord Reading might be proud of his achievements. He had put more than twenty thousand people in jail on political charges and the process of repression was still going on. There was after all, little to choose between, Lord Reading and General Dyer. The one killed bodies and the other tried to kill souls, but neither could succeed in killing the soul of the Indian people. The spectacle of Mahatma Gandhi, standing in a simple garment, before the seated Jail Superintendent at Ahmedabad was the measure of the humiliation of the Indian people. But it typified also their triumph, for it was the Jail Superintendent, and not Mahatma Gandhi, who was degraded in that scene at Ahmedabad. Pontius Pilate and not Christ was the reviled of all the ages. And so the twenty thousand Indians in the jails were the measure of Lord Reading's defeat. Presently the defeat would become a rout, for the panic-stricken Government of India dared not let a single patriot remain free, if by hook or crook, they could lock him up. But the Indian people were already triumphant for they had shaken off the delusions of fear and subjection. They had achieved the independence of the spirit and they knew the rest must follow. They cared not what the Government did or did not do. They looked to themselves and not to an alien Government for the future. That, was the triumph of Non-Cooperation. (Cheers.)

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

FRENCH CONDITIONS TO POWERS.

ATTEMPT TO CRUSH SOVIET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 4.

Paris.—In a similar manner to his memorandum before Genoa, M. Poincare has addressed a memorandum to the Powers invited to The Hague, stipulating the conditions France considers indispensable to success. He declares that apart from the technical discussions by experts new international deliberations may meet with check owing to diplomatic methods of the Soviet already manifested at Genoa. The memorandum will not be published until the addressees have received it and France will later decide whether to attend The Hague.

A later message from Reuter's Paris correspondent says that the particulars of the memorandum show that M. Poincare reiterates that the Soviet must acknowledge the obligations in respect of debts to the States and foreign nationals and contends that property must be restored to former proprietors, who must be specially guaranteed against the intolerable conditions necessitating its abandonment. Referring to the question of credits he argues that as agriculture is the very basis of the Russian existence, peasants must be induced to resume work by being assured of enjoyment of the product of their labours, as upon this depends the Soviet regime. Summing up the Hague programme he submits that it will consist of the drawing up of definite conditions which Russia as a preliminary measure must accept including the minute examination of the Russian conditions.

MALABAR SITUATION.

REBEL REMNANTS STILL AT LARGE.

SLOW RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 2.

A press note showing condition of affairs in rebellion area in Malabar as reported by local officers has been published by the Government. It shows that the District south of the Beypore river is clear of rebel gangs. In the north of the river there are at least two gangs hiding somewhere near the foot of the hills. There presence continues to render necessary the maintenance of military force as well as a strong force of auxiliary police in the area. A concerted attempt on the part of the police and the military to round up these gangs was made in the third week of May. Only some men of the gangs were discovered and dealt with and remaining rebels with their leaders are still at large, probably in dense jungle. Attempts to capture them continue. Owing to the existence of these gangs, seven *amsoms* in north-east portion of Calicut Taluk are deserted by Moplas as well as by the Hindus. In certain parts of Ernad, particularly in the neighbourhood Tirurangadi, Hindu inhabitants still hesitate to take up their permanent residence, but visit their property in day time. Over the rest of the area confidence has to a considerable degree been restored.

6,689 PERSONS CONVICTED.

But there is still a large number of rebels to be arrested. A later estimate fixes the number of rebels at two thousand. Strenuous attempts are being made to capture more rebels as quickly as possible. There are already in the jails of Malabar District 2,400 prisoners under trial and accomodation is taxed to its utmost capacity, but further extensions at Cananore and Calicut are either completed or nearing completion by the middle of May. 6,689 persons had been convicted in connection with rebellion. The work of disbursing loans for restoration of houses for purchase of cattle etc. has been nearly completed in Ernad, Walluvanad and Ponnani and is in progress in Calicut. The sum thus disbursed since the beginning of March amounts to Rs. 2,97,000.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

GHAZI MUSTAFA KAMAL PASHA SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the local members of the Central Khilafat Committee of India held on 2nd. June at Chotani House, Bombay, presided over by Seth Chotani it was resolved that Mr. V. J. Patel be elected as member of the Central Khilafat Committee in place of Mahatma Gandhiji and that Messrs. S. R. Bomanji, Mohamed Roshan Contracter, Yusuf Dada, and Ghulam Mohiyuddin Master be also elected in the vacant places. A second resolution was also unanimously passed, proposed by Seth Abdul Rahman Haji Yaqub and seconded by Seth Abdul Rahman Haji Mohamed Abba, that in view of the fact that it is absolutely necessary to devise measures for the improvement and progress of the Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha School in respect of management and education, etc. and to remain in constant touch with the progress of work the school is doing, the executive Committee of the school be, for the time being, dissolved, and Mr. Ahmed Haji Saddiq Khatri, Hon. Gen. Secretary, be empowered to make suitable arrangements for the management and successful working of the school in consultation with the President and leading Muslim educationists of Bombay, and that he report, at the next meeting, about the general condition of the school and the means adopted for its improvement.

HELOTS OF THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from previous page.)

are in India. Therefore, we in India must work hard and fight to the finish in order to redeem our birth rights and it is only then that we shall be respected abroad. What concessions Mr. Sastri and others have obtained have remained only dead letters and will remain so. At best they would only be slight palliatives, the real disease can never be cured by the visits of hundreds of Sastris to any of the Dominions or Colonies.

Q.—So the Indians are humiliated in every part of the British Empire and are hounded out of them as undesirable aliens?

A.—Indians are actually or potentially to be humiliated and hounded out of the other parts of the British Empire. The time will come when our agitation will have a reaction there.

Q.—So this Empire and all the talk about equality is mere moonshine?

A.—Yes, it is so.

Q.—Practically you are a ruined man now?

A.—Yes. I possess nothing now that has not been given to me by my friends and relations. It is impossible for Mr. Sastri to get anything from the Dominions, as with all his efforts he could do nothing even in the case of Fiji. Mr. Sastri's visit itself is not an unmixed good or evil as you like to call it, because he might commit himself to things which might have a detrimental effect on the conditions of Indians there. The majority of people in Australia and New Zealand would not respect Mr. Sastri at all. Because these working people have always looked upon such people as the worst enemies of the proletariat.

THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Committee of Management have published their budget estimates for 1922-23. A glance at the budget shows that the principle of retrenchment in expediture, adopted successfully by the previous corporation, has been violated and the poor public of Surat is to be saddled with a huge deficit of nearly Rs. 2,56,000 or thereabouts. In a previous communication on the subject it was pointed out that the finances of the Municipality were not managed in a satisfactory manner eversince the year 1919-20 when at the end of that year the budget showed a deficit of about Rs. 9,246. In 1920-21 this deficit went upto nearly Rs. 1,64,000.

But in the year 1921-22 when the Non-cooperating members took the reins of management in their hands, retrenchment in many depatrments was thoughtfully and carefully made, without affecting any vital department, with the result that at the end of the year the deficit was reduced to about Rs. 76,000.

Apparently Government had no intention of allowing such useful work to be continued, and for one reason or another, suspended the Municipality and appointed a Committee of Management who perhaps in their colossal ignorance of the mere A.B.C. of finance and the principle of finnacial equilibrium have got up a budget with a huge deficit of nearly Rs. 2,56,000. This deficit has been cleverly disguised and may escape the notice of superficial observers.

It will be seen that the attempt to save the Municipality from "a series of budget deficits", so thoughtfully begun by the previous corporation has been violated either deliberately or through ignorance by the Committee of Management. The Committee of Management have upset the programme of retrenchment and economy inaugurated by their predecessors in office, and it is difficult to say whether and how far they have been encouraged in this work by the Government, to the misfortune of the poor citizens of Surat. So intense seems, to be the passion for extravagance on the part of the Committee that all sorts of devices are resorted to, to avoid censure. Experts of all sorts, interested and otherwise, are invited and lavishly entertained to certify to the necessity for the extravaganees of the Committee.

To prevent further exposure of their extravagant expenditure and the contemplated enhancement of every conceivable tax, all sorts of devices are being resorted to the Councillors of the superseded corporation are sued to the extent of Rs. 1,07,000; School teachers who have left their services are harassed in different ways. We learn that two munshies are charged with theft in connection with some papers belonging to the schools which were in their possession when the school buildings were broken open and taken possession of by the Government Deputy Educational Inspector and other Officers Poor citizens of Surat who send their seven thousand children to the National schools are overawed by serving them with notices of prosecution for failure to send their children to the Government Schools what time the Minister of Education sits comfortably in his office, blissfully ignorant of the moral effect of such measures on the minds of the future generation of India.

The Committee of Management have not been able to show any improvement of which they boasted so much when they took over the Municipal administration. The Roads are getting worse day by day. Even the road from the Collector's Bungalow to the Station is in wretched condition, the portion remetalled last year, is deteriorating for want of watering. Water scarcity is much acuter than last yera. We wonder if the Collector gets enough water supply in his own bungalow; (Perhaps the Chairman of the Committee of Management looks to it every morning.) The Golvad public latrines are still in the same condition; and so are the other items, complained of by the Chairman in his first address, neglected.

Since the Committee are not representative of the public the poor public is treated with supreme contempt and as an example of it, we learn that the public have been warned off from assisting the fire brigade Lascars at a fire, on pain of being handed over to Police Custody. Every one who attends a fire knows how lazily and slowly the hoses are brought and how the ignorant lascars fumble about in search of water hydrants; some old lascars find it difficult to climb up houses. If before a responsible officer arrives on the scene, the panic stricken public assist the lascars, is it fair that they should be threatened with punishment? Now a days it is very rare to see any member of the Committee of Management at the fire in time to guide the public and allay their fears. If any member is seen at all it is usually after the fire is well under control. It is therefore not difficult to guess that such a threat to the public is issued on hearsay report only and not from personal experience, and knowledge.

It will be seen that the Committee of management have failed completely:—

1. In redressing the evils they themselves complained of in season and out of season against their predecessors.

2. In managing the finances of the Municipality without forethought, or knowledge of finance.

3. Instead of cutting down expenditure they have provided for almost all departments in an extravagant way.

4. To meet this extravagance, they contemplate enhancing every conceivable tax.

5. And thus they are a source of danger both to the public and the Government.

GANDI DAY AT ZANZIBAR.

A correspondent writes:—

May 18th (Thursday) was observed as the "Gandhi Day" at Zanzibar by the Indian communities. Under the auspices of the Indian Debating Society, a public meeting was called in the evening in the Arya Samaj Temple, where many ladies also were present. Mr. B. N. Anantani addressed the meeting for more than an hour and laid emphasis on Swadeshi by the Indians, even in the Colonies. The subject of the lecture was "The present situation" Mr. S. R. Dikshit presided.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

FIFTEEN NEW BARONETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The birthday honours include the bestowal of peerages on Sir Robert Hudson Borwick, Sir Joseph Benjamin Robinson, Sir William Vesey, Sir Samuel James Waring, Sir Archibald Williamson, M. P., and Privy Councillorships on Lt.-Col. L. C. M S. Amery, and Lt.-Col. Leslie Wilson.

Fifteen baronetcies include Messrs. Robert James Black, Chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India, Hildebrand Harmsworth, Harry Mallaby-Deeley, M.P., and Sir Berkley Moynihan.

Sir Worthington-Evans receives the Grand Cross of the British Empire. Hon. Ronald Charles Lindsay is made a Companion of the Bath.

New Knights are Lt.-Col. Alan Burgoyne, Mr. H. A Barker, specialist in manipulative surgery, Mr. H. F. Dickens K. C., journalist Maurice Lowe for press services at Washington, Mr. William Mills, who invented the hand grenade, Mr. R. S Gardiner, editor of the "Near East," Earnest Montague Hughman, member of the Council of the Institution of Engineers, India, and Mr. Robert McCracken, who represented Burma on the London Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Rajendra Nath Makharji receives K.C.V.O., Lieutenant-General Delamain and Major-General Alex Wallace receive K.C.B., Colonels G. S. Frith, in charge of administration of Iraq, B. C. Dent, Commander of Baghdad, A. L. Tarver and Major Generals H. O. Parr and Sir Andrew Skeen receive Companionships of Order of the Bath.

LORD READING.

RECEIVES G C. V. O.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

London.—Lord Reading receives G. C. V. O.

(Note—An earlier message stated wrongly that Lord Reading had received K.C.V.O.)

NOT C. M. G. BUT K. C. M G.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Sir Auckland Geddes receives K. C. M. G. and *not* C. M. G.

KING GEORGE.

RECEIVES MOST CORDIAL GREETINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

King George received the most cordial birthday greetings and congratulations from India, the Dominions, and all parts of the world. Great crowds watched the trooping of colours on the Horse Guards Parade and Their Majesties taking salute.

MR. SASTRI AT PERTH.

ASSUMES ROLE OF SPORTSMAN ON BEHALF OF INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Perth (W. Austr.)—The Indians handed Mr. Sastri the list of their grievances, namely, that they are debarred from obtaining Government positions, old age pensions, miners' rights, and parliamentary franchise and they are also prevented from working in the canefields while the Japanese, the Chinese, the Greeks, the Germans and other aliens were allowed to do so.

Mr. Sastri was accorded a municipal welcome at the Town Hall when Mr. Colebath, the Acting Premier, supporting the welcome promised to discuss with Mr. Sastri matters which the latter was investigating. He thought the State and the Federal Governments would act in union and the decisions would be discussed by the next Conference of Premiers of the Dominions. Mr. Sastri, responding, warmly eulogised the British Empire and said the Indians love to pay homage to the Britanic Commonwealth. He asked that those Indians who had already been admitted to Australia should receive full rights of citizenship. Mr. Sastri was subsequently entertained by Mr. Luco at the House of Parliament when responding to the toast he said the Imperial Conference in June did more to cement the Empire than anything else.

WHY DO DOCTORS RECOMMEND,

Bisurated Magnesia? Because it is the safest, surest and quickest remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, acidity, flatulence, etc. Though wonderfully effective in its action, it is perfectly harmless, and can be taken with confidence by the most delicate constitutions. Hundreds of patients who have been recommended Bisurated Magnesia by their medical advisers are full of gratitude for the immediate relief they have experienced. It is obtainable at all chemists in powder or tablet form and if you are suffering from the pains and discomforts of stomach trouble get a bottle to-day. But be sure it is Bisurated Magnesia: look carefully for the makers' name, BISMAG LIMITED, which appears on every genuine package. Refuse substitutes. Take a dose as directed, and a few minutes after you will thoroughly appreciate the reason why doctors so strongly recommend.

BISURATED MAGNESIA FOR INDIGESTION.

SIR JOHN REES.

JURY'S VERDICT OF "ACCIDENTAL DEATH."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

The inquest on the body of Sir J. D. Rees did not bring to light any evidence as to how he fell out of the train.

A verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

EVIDENCE AT INQUEST.

When the inquest was held to-day, on the remains of Sir J. D. Rees, Lady Rees, who was deeply affected, deposed that the health of her husband recently had been extraordinarily good. He was full of energy and had suffered from no nervous breakdown. On Thursday they dined together, after which, Sir John departed for Glasgow by a night mail train, saying that he would return on Saturday evening.

PORTER'S EVIDENCE.

The porter deposed that he found Sir John a hundred yards beyond the Chesterfield platform in a six-foot way, about half past three in the morning, so he had been on the line for half an hour.

Sir John was in a sitting position with his body bent forward. He told the witness that he was in great pain and added:—"Move me away from here . . " Sir John had a terrible gash on the top of his head, but it was not bleeding much. He said nothing as to how he came to fall out of the train.

The hospital doctor described the terrible injuries inflicted on the head and shoulder. Sir John was semi-conscious and delirious. He said time after time "Lift me up. I am in great pain." He died at twelve minutes past eight.

Other witnesses gave evidence to show that Sir John Rees, covered by a rug, was sleeping soundly at full length when an attendant checked tickets at 12.45 a.m. The compartment, after the accident was quite in order and there were no signs of a struggle having taken place. The rug was thrown back as if someone lying down had got up.

CORONER'S SUGGESTION.

The Coroner suggested that it was possible, though there was no evidence in support of the argument, that the deceased, after waking up, had opened the outside door in a half-dazed condition, thinking that he was going into the corridor.

RESTRICTION OF RUBBER PRODUCTION.

RECOMMENDED BY INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The report of the Committee under Sir James Stevenson appointed by the Colonial Secretary to investigate the condition of the rubber industry in British colonies states that the production of rubber in 1922 is estimated at 400,000 tons and consumption at 300,000 tons, while the surplus stocks in January amounted to 110,000 tons.

The Committee is in a state of grave alarm at the position of the industry unless steps are taken to prevent excess of production over consumption. It recommends a restriction of an least 75 per cent. The Committee is convinced that in order not to injure one producing country to the advantage of others, any policy of restriction must be applied to the chief producing countries, namely Malaya, Netherlands East Indies and Ceylon. It recommends schemes to be submitted therefrom to the proper authorities.

HUNDRED CREW STILL ON "WILTSHIRE" WRECK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Auckland.—Despite the gale and the most difficult conditions four men from the steamer "Wiltshire" were landed before night set in. One hundred of the crew still remain on board the wreck but the prospects of rescuing them are now considered good.

ALL CREW OF "WILTSHIRE" SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

All the crew of the Federal liner "Wiltshire" have been saved after clinging to the ship for two days and nights.

ACCIDENT TO FRENCH AEROPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

A French aeroplane in a flight from Croydon to Paris, nose-dived into the Channel near Folkestone, this morning, striking water with a terrific force. Pilot Morin and passengers By and Carroll were killed.

The mutilated bodies of Morin and By have been recovered.

MAHANT NARAIN DAS.

NOT TREATED AS "FIRST-CLASS MISDEMEANANT."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

A communique states a story has recently been current in press that Mahant Narain Das is comfortably accommodated in the European word of the Delhi jail where he is treated as a first-class misdemeanant. The facts are that owing to animosity with which certain other prisoners regard him, the Mahant is lodged in a tent in the European Ward, but it is not true that he is treated as a special class prisoner. He is given hard labour of the usual kind.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PRESENCE OF MEMBERS AT LUCKNOW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 3.

About 100 members of the All-India Congress Committee have intimated their intention to be present at the forthcoming meeting of the Committee at Lucknow next week. As at present arranged, a joint meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress, Khilafat and Jamait Ulema will meet on the 5th instant and the Working Committee of the Congress will meet on the 6th. The mornings of the 7th and 8th will be devoted to deliberation of the Central Khilafat Committee and the afternoons to that of the All-India Congress Committee. Swami Satyadev has already arrived and Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Patel are expected in a day or two. Along with these all India meetings there will be a District Political Congress on the 8th and 9th and Pandit Motilal Nehru has been elected president of this conference. In the event of Pandit Nehru's inability to preside for any reasons, Mrs. Naidu or Dr. Ansari will be requested to preside.

CONGRESS' CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

TO BE CARRIED OUT IN GUJERAT DISTRICTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 3.

At a meeting at Navsari, several congress workers and Mrs. Gandhi have decided to prosecute, till Diwali, the constructive programme in different districts of Gujarat and to enlist workers for this puruose.

CONGRESS ELECTION DISPUTE.

A correspondent from Jubbulpore wires:—Shrijit T. Parkasam arrived at wardha on the 1st instant. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj having been absent, he examined Messrs. Deshpande, Atre, Ghorpodey in regard to the dispute of the annual elections of the provinces (C. P. Maharastra). The same day Mr. Prakasam left for Nagpur by mail. At Nagpur he examined Dr. Moonjee and Dr. Cholkar, who represent the opposing party Dr. Moonjee, General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, after explaining the points raised against his party, said that he had called for a meeting of his Provincial Committee on the 3rd, which was called upon by the Working Committee to explain and that he would send the formal explanation of the Committee to Mr. Prakasam before the 6th instant.

SJT. N. NARAYANAN ARRESTED.

FOR ALLEGED SEDITIOUS SPEECH AT MADURA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 3.

Srijut N. Narayanan, Secretary, Congress Committee was arrested yesterday morning in Madura on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate and was taken to Kodaikanal, where the District Magistrate, Madura is on camp. Srijut Narayanan according to information received was to have started that day for the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Lucknow to be held soon. The town police arrested him in his residence while preparing to go to the railway station. Srijut Narayanan was throughout cheerful. He has been arrested in connection with the sedition case in respect of a speech he delivered in Madura some months ago. The father of the patriot advised his son to gladly accept suffering on behalf of India and presented him with copies of the Upanishad and Gita.

OBSERVANCE OF I'D IN BANGALORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGRLORE, June 2.

Id-ul-Fitr was observed in Bangalore on the 29th ultimo. Muslims in very large numbers assembled on the Adgahs, where prayers were offered. The Bangalore Provincial Moplah Relief Fund Committee issued an appeal and sent round boxes with their members and workers for the collection of Moplah Relief Fund. A sum of Rs. 1,885 was realised.

"GLORIOUS FIGURE IN INDIA'S STRUGGLE."

'NEW YORK CALL" ON MAHATMA'S TRIAL.

The "New York Call" writes as follows in its leading columns of April 28th:—

On this page our readers will find a report of the address of Mahatma Gandhi before the British court which sentenced him to six years' imprisonment for "sedition". The Call is the first publication in this country to carry this important document.

Readers of this speech will recognize it as one of the most important ever delivered by a liberator of humankind. It is worthy of preservation by the side of the speeches of Robert Emmet and Eugene Victor Debs when these two men received their sentences. Reading it one feels that British imperialism is in the dock and not Gandhi He passes sentence upon a hateful regime, a sentence that will be approved by the free peoples of the future.

There is no trace of fear. No retraction, no apology is made for his conduct. "I knew that I was playing with fire," said Gandhi. "I ran the risk, and if I were set free I would still do the same. I felt this morning that I would have failed in my duty if I did not say what I said here just now."

Nor is there any trace of the braggart or of the egoist seeking notoriety in this address. No tricks of oratory are restorted to. It is a calmly reasoned and passionless address which, with iron logic, places British imperialism in the pillory for all time. He asks no mercy from his tormentors, and frankly admits that he has earned the penalty imposed. He was before the court "for what in law is a deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of citizen."

It was this conflict between duty and the law which led thousands of people in the North to defy the Fugitive Slave Act. The law was torn to shreds and not even the oratory of the "god-like" Webster could save it from the contempt of masses in the North, who followed their "highest duty as a citizen."

In the perspective of hisory we would rather stand by the side of Mahatma Gandhi in his prison cell than by the side of the judicial tools who have consigned him to isolation. At the same time, this glorious figure in India's struggle should command the support of every movement in every country that appreciates Gandhi's service to humanity. Hot resentment should be expressed and appeals be made for his release. It is atrocious that this great figure should be caged for six years while alien upstarts strut with power in the land whose free air is denied to him.

SADHU MAHAMANDAL.

ARRIVALS AT HARDWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HARDWAR, June 3.

The All-India Sadhu Mahamandal's special sittings come off on June 5th and 6th. His Holiness Shankaracharya Shardapeeth arrived May 31st morning. He was given a grand reception, taken in procession and is delivering a series of lectures on religious subjects, including all branches of national activities. Swami Mangalnathjee Narainswamijee, Swami Shradhamandjee Vishwanandjee and other eminent *sadhus* have already arrived, including Swami Jagmisharanandjee Bharti and Swami Prakasha Nandjee Saraswat, who are in charge of the arrangements.

UTILISATION OF GOVT. LANDS IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 3.

A mixed committee of officials and non-officials is being constituted by the Minister in charge of Public Works to consider the question of utilisin Government lands in the city of Madras in particular, and in large mofussil centres for the purpose of building suitable premises for Government offices and residences for Government officers, clerks and menials.

FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION.

UNANIMOUS DEMAND FOR ABOLITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ABBOTTABAD, JUNE 2.

In the Frontier Committee the abolition of the Frontier Crimes Regulation was almost unanimously demanded by a number of witnesses examined to-day who all opposed the amalgamation.

A SKIRMISH BETWEEN BHILS & MEWAR BHIL CORPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

It is reported that a gathering of Bhils of the Kotra Bhumat in the Mewar State recently fired upon two small parties of the Mewan Bhil Corps, north of Jura, in the vicinity of Mairpur. The fire was returned, three Bhils being killed without casualties to the Corps.

BAN ON PROCESSIONS.

HYDERABAD'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (SIND,) JUNE 2.

A public meeting protested against the present order of the District Magistrate prohibiting processions etc., as being unjustified and transgressing the limits of Police Act.

DRAFT BURMA RULES.

SUMMARY OF JT. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

The following summary of the report of the standing Joint Committee on the Draft Burma Rules, is published for information:—

Para (1) and (2):—brief explanation of the subject matter of enquiry.

Para (3):—rules as drafted by the Government of India carry out in the main the proposals of the Whyte Committee and Local Government with certain modifications proposed by the Government of India. On the advice of the Secretary of State in Council, the Committee have decided, in nearly every case, to accept the proposals of local Government in preference to these modifications. They recognise with which the Government of India have examined the case and the fact that the adoption of the modifications proposed by the Government of India would probably have resulted in a theoretically more perfect scheme but were impressed with the importance of adhering as closely as possible to the advice of the Committee entrusted with special investigation and of the authority which will be responsible for the successful working of scheme and has full knowledge of local conditions.

Para (4):—changes made by the Committee are embodied in the rules as presented to Parliament and the report does not specify them in detail. Observations confined to few points of outstanding importance.

Para (5):—Special representation agreed on by all authorities for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indians and Karens. Committee endorse this decision Sub-Para (1):—The European representation confined to one seat in view of unanimous recommendation of the Whyte Committee and of the fact that non-official Europeans represeted by other seats.

Sub-Para (2):—Indians and Kerens:—Some members of the Committee would have preferred the expedient of reserved seats as less likely to stereotype the principle of seperate representation of the Committee which the Committee, as a whole, agree in regarding as a necessary even if temporary expedient but the Committee have decided that, in all the circumstances, a preferable solution is the provision of 8 separate communal seats for Indians and 5 for Karens in 8 towns and 5 rural areas respectively. The total communal seats 15 (including Europeans and Anglo-Indians) out of 79 effected, thus making a special provision for Kerens and Indians to the extent mentioned in places where these form a considerable proportion of the population. Elsewhere Indians and Karens will be eligibe as voters, and the candidates with the rest of the population and Eurooeans will be as candidates in general constituences.

Para (6):—The Committee endorse the rules as drafted regarding the eligibility of women vote and stand for election. The Committee see no ground for dissenting, in view of the unanimity with which the proposals are supported and of the undoubted act that the position of women in Burma differs materially from that of Indian women.

Para (7):—Rules as drafted contain a provision giving power to the local Government to split up into single-member constituencies certain named plural number constituents. The Committee think an advantage might result from making this power applicable to any plural constituency and commend suggestion to Parliament.

Para 8:—The Committee do not oppose the proposed transfer of forests in view of the support it has received, but accept it with some misgivings and record the sense of the heavy responsibilities which ministers will assume in view of the extreme importance of the forests of Burma to the general prosperity of Province.

Para 9:—The Committee point out that it will be the business of the Parliamentary Commission provided for in the Government of India Act to review exhaustively the evidence of success or failure in the working of the Act and make recommendations accordingly.

Para 10:—The report concludes with the hope that no avoidable delay will occur in securing the approval of the Parliament to draft the rules.

BURMA NEWS.

CONSTITUTION OF HOSPITAL FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 3.

A resolution on hospital finance proceeds for the constitution of the hospital fund states:—The Committees of a large number of non-officials including women and also the local Government, accept responsibility for payment of Civil Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons, thus relieving the municipal funds. Part of the expenses is to be borne by the outlying districts proportionate to the number of patients using the hospital. A fund for non-recurring expenditure is to be created to which the local Government will contribute an equal amount. A hope of private contributions is also expressed. Hospital charges from policemen is to cease. The Government's assignment in addition to the payment of the medical staff is also intended to cover the cost of all Government servants receiving treatment in the hospital. Municipal and District or District Cess Funds are to meet the balance of the expenditure.

The pay of the superior Land Records Service is increased to maximum Rs. 1,100 with three appointments at Rs. 900, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,100 for officers of corresponding merit and ability.

The "Burma Observer," in its second article on the Reforms, says that the attitude of those remaining outside the Council, would bring no compensatory benefit to the country and practically opposes the boycott idea, but demands unity.

ARMS RULES.

COMMITTEE FOR AMENDMENT.

"NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

On the 8th February, 1922, a resolution was carried in the Legislative Assembly recommending to the Governor-General in Council, "that he be pleased to appoint a committee with a non-official majority to examine the new Arms Rules, 1920, and to submit their report before the next session, making specific recommendations with a view further to amend them." The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to accept this recommendation subject to adherence to the two principles, that there should be no racial discrimination in the rules and (2) that the Government must retain the power to impose restrictions to prevent arms and particularly firearms from falling into the possession of lawless or dangerous persons.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

Government has decided to appoint a committee of which the personnel will be as follows:—The Hon. Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I., President, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Babu Ujagar Singh Bedi, M.L.A., Mohammad Faiyaz Khan, Esq., M.L.A., Moulvi Abdul Kasem, M.L.A., Rai Bahadur Pandit Sankata Prasad Bajpai, M.L.A., Harchandrai Vishindas, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.A., the Hon. Khan Bahadur A. K. G. Ahmedthambi Markaar, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. G. Gidney, M.L.A.

The Committee will report their recommendations to the Governor-General in Council. It will meet at a time to be appointed by the Chairman. Mr. G. W. Gwynne, O.B.E., I.C.S., will act as Secretary of the Committee.

MR. CHIRA RANJAN RELEASED

AFTER SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

Mr. Chira Ranjan Das, son of Mr. C. R. Das, was released yesterday evening from Alipore Central Jail after serving his term of six months' imprisonment.

Maulvi Wajid Ali Khan Pani of Karatia in Mymensingh, one of the biggest Zamindars of Bengal, a leader of the Khilafat movement and a political prisoner in Alipore Jail, was also released yesterday evening as he is suffering from a bad type of typhoid fever complicated by pneumonia and acute heart trouble. He was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment on nineteenth January last.

Another prominent political prisoner Hemanta Kumar Sarkar was also released yesterday after serving six months' imprisonment.

MADRAS TOWN PLANNING

MUNICIPAL CHAIRMEN TO BE CONSULTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 2.

The Minister of local Self-Government intends calling a Council of selected municipal chairmen who have on hand the schemes for town extension and town planning, not merely as a means of relieving congestion in municipal areas but also as a source of municipal ipcome.

The same Minister will also soon appoint an Advisory Committee to make proposals in connection with the extension of District Board Railways which was the subject of discussion at the Conference of District Board held last month under the presidency of the Minister.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION FOR INTER & B. A. CLASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 3.

In response to the resolution recently passed by the Legislative Council, the Minister of Education has made arrangements for enlarging accommodation available in the Presidency College for students in the Intermediate and B.A. Classes. It is possible that increased accommodation will enable 50 per cent. more students to be taken into the college. More students than in the past will, therefore, be admitted on its reopening in July.

A Madras message of June 3rd says a medical school for women which was expected to be opened on the 1st July this year will not be opened till July, next year, as necessary equipments could not be got ready before the next year.

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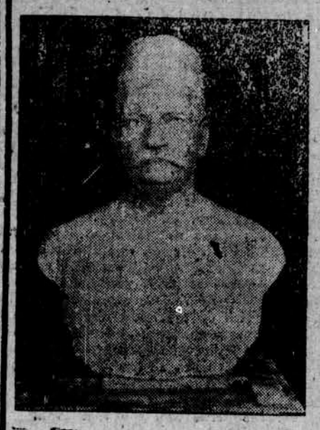

PANDIT MOTILA NEHRU (For Allahabad

Mr. WAGH is now engaged in making the statues of LOKMANYA TILAK for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA *writes :—*

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio' It has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—29th *March*, 1922.

VINAYAK SCULPTURE STUDIO.

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MOTOR CLUTCHES-PAST AND PRESENT.

THE HYDRAULIC CLUTCH.

(SPECIAL FOR "THE CHRONICLE.")

The clutch is as necessary a controlling factor in an Automobile as the carburetter, and brilliant brains has concentrated on this part of the mechanism since the earliest days of automobiles. Steam dispenses with this as the steady and easily controlled pressure of the steam alternately on the two sides of the piston enables the locomotive, steamship etc., to start on a direct thrust where gears are dispensed with! Not so the internal combustion, where the almost instantaneous explosion of gasses renders it vital to attain a certain number of revolutions with the vehicle standing, before the driving and driven parts are allowed to operate in conjunction with the clutch.

Without doubt the cone clutch is the universal one and while it was one of the very first it still holds its own against all comers and, in the writer's opinion, for simplicity and efficiency, if taken proper care of, is as good as any.

In 1837. Edward Shaw, W.Sc. of Bristol invented the Transmitter clutch but its purposes were then for heavy machinery, and, amongst others, Pilkington's, the Glass manufacturers of St. Helens, Lancashire took hundreds of them.

As the famous Mercedes car constructors eventually bought all rights for this patent a rough description should be of interest! If you take a broom handle and wrap string around it, you can freely turn the handle in the string but if you pull the two ends apart, you at once obtain a powerful grip on the wood! That is the principle—The Mercedes firm changed the original idea of wire rope and used a heavy square coil spring round a metal drum. The positive efficiency was tremendous and it *could* not slip, but if the surfaces were allowed to get too dry it would chatter when engaging.

The single plate Ferrodo clutch is being largely adopted nowadays and this type has developed from the multiple-disc clutch, The most famous of which is the Hele-Shaw the most famous of which is the Hele-Shaw and all others of this type is taht where the latter, as for instance the Ford and others, use flat plates in varying numbers and thus get their friction, the Hele-Shaw has a series of circular V's stamped into the flat surfaces and so the flat surfaces never touch and only the V's fit one into the other. The object of this is to ensure better lubrication of the contact faces and avoid the sticking of the flat surfaces. The angle of the V is in the neighbourhood of 30 degrees.

We now come to the greatest of clutches namely the hydraulic clutch, also invented by Dr. Hele-Shaw, F.R.S., LL.D. etc. This is entirely different from anything on the market, although there have been hundreds of previous attempts to use fluids for clutching purposes. The principle is simplicity itself, although many master patents cover it from possible infringement. Imagine a drum with four small cylinders inside and four pistons in the cylinders, and again one valve in each cylinder head. Suppose also that the crank shaft coming from the engine, controls the pistons and that the body or drum is connected to the transmission. Very good! the drum is filled with oil and when the engine is running, IF the valves are open, the pistons work up and down in the cylinders and the drum remains stationary. But if you now close the valves you imprison the oil in the cylinder head, the pistons cannot move up or down, therefore, and the drum turns: thus the clutch is engaged and the engine can operate the gears and propel the car. One may add that the cylinders are at right angles to the engine controlled crank-shaft.

The Admiralty thought so much of this patent, when submitted to them, that they made it a sealed patent until many months after the armistice, They placed a clutch of proportionate size to the object in view viz, the largest Deisel engine in their possession, and ran the engine versus the clutch on an enormous brake from Monday morning to Saturday night. The inventor was allowed 5 per cent slip; the various and sundry testing devices showed 002 per cent at the end of the week.

We hope the reader begins to realise now the possibilities of such a clutch. It is just as efficient on a motor-cycle as on a battle-ship, as where every other clutch relies on *friction*, this one calls on the ability to control the *flow of liquids* and hence no limit to the power used. I have it on excellent authority that American battle, ships intend adopting it, and here is the reason! So far nothing has been developed which has enabled a boat under full steam or less to do better than stop the engines back up; but supposing that this clutch enables the engines to release all forward thrust from the engines, and instantly by means of the battery-dynamo system throw that vessel into full speed astern! To describe such tests would be divulging secrets, but *it has been done*.

To conclude, I may mention a definite test that this clutch was put to.

One of them was placed on a London General Motor Omnibus and the vehicle was not tuned up or prepared in any way. The company who boarded the bus included England's best engineers. The trip was 100 miles, but that bus only came off high speed, on Handcross Hill, famous for its length and steepness. Now no one claims that this non-changing of gears was scientific driving but the point established was that the infinite, variations of flow of liquid through the controlling valves proved that the releasing or checking the flow of the oil amounted to exactly the same result as changing gears In short a one quarter opening of the valve meant low speed, a one half opening second speed and so on.

No powerful clutch spring has to be depressed and this should appeal to ladies and one legged men and a small quadrant in easy reach of the right hand with a two ounce pressure gives perfect control of the hydraulic clutch.

In talking over clutches the writer remembers the famous 90 H.P. Panhard which won the Circuit des Ardennes, twenty years ago. He had the privilege of overhauling this racer and can best describe the condition of the leather on the cone clutch as resembling sheet glue. It was utterly burnt into another chemical substance, and how Charlie Lane ever got it through the London Streets to my shop in High Street, Marylebone, is a mystery! But then, Charlie was a real driver.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA June 3.

Monsoon has been active in the tract from east Punjab to Orissa and deltaic Bengal as well as in the central parts of the country. A storm is slowly forming in the north of Bay. On the west coast of Peninsula monsoon has weakened owing apparently to disturbed conditions out at sea. Temperature is very low between Ludhiana and Jubbulpore. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, south-east Punjab, west Central Provinces on west coast of peninsula in north Hyderabad on north Madras coast and local in Bihar, west Rajputana, Central India and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, east United Provinces, Kashmir, east Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts:—Rangoon one and a half inches, Shillong, Cox's Bazar one, Barisal four, Saugor Island six, False Point two, Berhampore, Balasore Sambalpur one Bahraich two, Agra, Meerut, Delhi one, Ambala two, Jodhpur a half, Saugor three quarters, Jubbulpore one, Nagpur a half, Pendra, Ratnagiri, Marmagoa one and a half, Karwar one Parbhani a half, Salem Gopalpur one and a half, Visagapatam three-quarters, Caligapatam two.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Punjab, United Provinces and west of the Central Provinces and increase in south-east of Central Provinces.

EARLY MONSOON ANTICIPATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

It appears that the somewhat stormy weather which Simla and other places have experienced during the last twenty-four hours indicates the early arrival of monsoon conditions in India. The advent is distinctly earlier than normal and has not been accompanied by ordinary heavy burst on the west coast.

A Simla Message of June 3rd says:—A Communique states His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has confered G. C. V. O. on His Excellency the Viceroy in the birthday honours list. (A.P.)

An order has been issued for the disbandment of the 2/128th Pioneers at Lucknow. (A.P.)

MOTHER'S MESSAGE.

HAND SPUN AND HAND WOVEN, NICE AND BEST KHADDI.

Wear cheap, durable and national dress, for Shudh Khaddar wholesale and retail, terms moderate from—

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Rawalpindi City.
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Literature and Art.

"THINKERS OF ISLAM."

(By G. K. N.)

France has lately produced tangible proof of her general predilection for Islam and its institutions. The founding of the mosque in Paris and the educational seminaries which will arise in connection with it, may excel in solid instruction and research the activities of the much more ancient University of al-Azhar at Cairo. Since the close of the war, there has been a vigorous emulation between France and Germany for an attempt at understanding Turkey and its antecedent culture. And to understand all is to forgive all.

Among Frenchmen of learning, Baron Carra de Vaux has undertaken to write in five volumes a history of the *'Thinkers of Islam.'* The Baron is familiar to us by his previous studies of the philosophers Gazali and Avicenne, and the translation of the charming minor work of Masudis, the invaluable fragments of Persian lore in which makes us deplore all the more the loss of the great historian's larger work. We have before us the first two volumes of the 'Thinkers of Islam.' The opening one must have taxed the author's faculty of discrimination to the utmost. The materials at his disposal were stupendous in bulk. To condense them into a work of less than 400 light and most readable pages demanded mature scholarly judgment. The sovereigns of Islam, passed in brilliant review, include the great Khalifas like Mansur, Harun-al-Rashid, Mamun, Saladin and also Halaku, the destroyer of the Abbas de Khilafat. We next come upon more modern Islamic rulers like Muhammad the Second and Sulemn of Turkey, Tamerlain, the contemporary Moslem rulers of India, Muhammad of Gazni, Babar as reflected in his own memoirs, Akbar the Great, Jehangir the princely autobiographer, Shah Abbas the Great, and Nadirshah of Persia. The concentrated wealth of information in the chapters on the histories of Arabia, Persia and Turkey and on the theory of Moslem politics makes one doubt whether it is humanly possible for a single unaided author to continue at the elevated level of fascinating narrative in the succeeding volumes.

The Persian and the Arab commingle in these pages. Latterly the Turk joins them, professing the same faith, yet haughtier and aloof, heir to the same civilisation but partaking more of the contiguous West. Of historians it is impossible to do adequate justice to the great Tabari in the few pages which alone could be allotted to him. The Baron calls attention to a passage in Tabari on Anoshirwan, the Persian Zoroastrian King, who has remained in the eye of Islam the type of intelligent and just monarch. Masudi is now better known than any of his confreres. Most welcome and fresh light is diffused on Miskaweih, who was a Zoroastrian by birth and a Moslem by faith. He was a rationalist who went to the length of doubting the historical value of the miracles of the Prophet. He used the Arabic language but can no more dispense with the technical terms of the Persian administration than an English historian of to-day's India can do without the Indian vocables which have become naturalised in English. Miskaweih was a man of thought and of action. His history makes medieval Baghdad live again. Among the Arab historians we are introduced to an intimacy with Ibnal Athir, Abulfeda, Makrizi of Egypt, and Makkari, the chronicler of Spain.

The last chapter on the folk-lore literature comprises an original critique of the Arabian Nights. Baron Carra de Vaux does not agree with those who derive the stories from an ultimate Indian source. Some scholars hold Persian to be their provenance. Others again identify the lady Shahrzad with Esther of the Bible. The identification has the imprimatur of the late de Goeje of Leiden. The Arabian historian Tabari identifies Esther with the mother of the Persian King Bahman, son of Isfandiyar. Another historian describes Esher as the wie of Nabukadnazar, and suggests that her original name was the Persian Dinazadd. After all, what is the moral of the Thousand Nights and One? The tales are in general independent of a religious bias. They represent the bourgeois ethics. They recommend a moderate enjoyment of pleasures a certain amount of egoism and unmurmuring submission to destiny. They are slow to recognise generosity of sentiments; shudder at cruelty, and appreciate skill and talents, wherever found. But they perilously come near to proclaiming successful crime a virtue. According to the author, therefore, it is to Greece that we must turn for the prime fount of the stories which have come down to us infiltrated through the mental strata of Sasanian Persia. Generally, the story literature in Arabic is traced to the Greeks of the Orient imbued with Judaism and representing an unharmonious syncretism. The observations of the author on the celebrated Kalilahwa Dimnah in which he parts company with nearly the consensus of Orientalists, which derives them from the Sanskrit *Pacha Tantra* of the Hindus, are startling.

The book is scattered with similar observations, which appear heretical but which have all their basis in clear reasoning and in sources, which in many cases the erudite author is for the first time presenting to the public in a shape adapted to general readers. The paragraphs on the most charming of essayists, Jahiz of Basra, and the latter's dissertation on Persian Art and the qualifications of a translator may well induce an Indian patron of learning to procure in English the "Misers" or the "Excellences of the Turks" and similar bijaux of the great man of letters from Basra. It is a fact characteristic of his age that Jahiz published in his life-time under a fictitious name some of his charming works attributing them to some ancient author, lest his own name as a modern might scare away uncritical readers, accustomed to read deep thought, humour, pathos and wit, in dull pages of antiquity and bearing a distinguished name, and resist the brilliance of a new author because he is new. The book is a service to mediæval civilization, and when completed, bids fair to rank with the works of Buckle and Leckey who have treated of nearly contemporary period of mainly Christian culture.

APOSTLES OF FREEDOM.

APOSTLES OF FREEDOM: By Prof. T. L. Vaswani. Published by Ganesh and Co. Madras. Priced at Re. 1.

Those who fight for liberty, says an eminent writer, do not belong either to one country, or to one period. They are great men of all countries and of all times. Prof. Vaswani has, in this small volume, given brief and interesting sketches of great fighters for freedom chosen from different countries and who lived at different times. Though born in different climatic condition and separated by thousands of miles all had one central purpose in life of securing some sort of liberty, no matter whether it were in the political, social or intellectual field. These champions of freedom shine out as examples of purity of purpose and act for the warning and encouragement of those today in India who feel with some bewilderment the surge of new national life. Like the common characteristics of Carlyle's heroes, Prof. Vaswani's Apostles of Freedom are marked with courage, simplicity, unselfishness and faith. The dominating thought of these pages, the writer says, can be expressed in these three words: purity, simplify, crucify. When India's young men have purified themslves and simplified their lives, they will be ready for that self-crucifixion which the scriptures call *Yagna* and which is the life of the Universe.

Freedom must take note of all departments of life, and politics is only one of them That is why the selections cover all subjects and include many of nationalities. The champions of freedom about whom he writes with remarkable impressiveness are: Guru Nanak, Prophet of Spiritual Freedom; Abraham Lincoln, Man of the Ages. Ram Mohan Roy, the Forerunner; Tolstoy, the Teacher; Lok. Tilak, the Indian Apostle of Swaraj; Sontaku, the Simple and the Irish Idealists namely Padric Pearse, MacSwiney and De Valera.

The illuminating little sketch of Guru Nanak clearly brings out the preaching of the two-fold message of purification and Hindu-Muslim unity by that great Prophet of Freedom. "So great was his reverence for the spirit of Islam," writes the author, "that he moved out of India to visit Mecca and Medina; he had conversations with Muslim divines; he had Muslim admirers and disciples." Enduring Swaraj can be attained only when the Hindus and Muslims are united, not to antagonise Parsis or Christians or Jews or any other community but for moral ends. Abraham Lincoln is one of the makers of American Democracy sweeping out from the State slavery by his famous Emancipation Proclamation. Passionate as was the love of freedom of Ram Mohan Roy, he resented the injustice inflicted on the men and women of his country. Tolstoy's heart rebelled against Europe's machine civilisation. He was a friend of Russian peasants; his soul was sorrowful for their poverty and misery. He said: "We stuff ourselves on cutlets and pastry while people are dying by thousands from famine."

Refuting several charges levelled against Lok. Tilak, Prof. Vaswani regards the Lokmanya as India's greatest non-cooperator. As a young man he took an oath not to accept Government service. He did not practise in a law court. He resolved to serve his country and with singular courage and faith he kept his pledge to the people. One thing which runs through all the sketches in the book is the spirit of sacrifice governing all the fighters for freedom. One and all of them teach the people the beautiful lesson that no one can live finely who hoards life too jealously, that one must be generous in service and withal joyous, accounting even supreme sacrifices light.

THE REAL TSARITSA

Most people have felt that the stories told of the Tsaritsa during the last few years of her life, smacked of exaggeration, and many felt that judgment must be withheld until more authoritative accounts had been published. It was difficult to believe all the charges made against the Tsaritsa, especially those which connected her with the infamous Rasputin. Those accounts of her relations with him were such as even the most prejudiced felt bound to question. There is a note of authority about the book under review which is written by a Russian lady, Lilli Dehn, who was an intimate friend of the Tsaritsa, and who was with her in the Palace during the years of the war and the first weeks of the Revolution. She gives what one feels is a picture of the family life as she herself saw it. Political questions are not dealt with. She was a great personal friend, probably the most intimate confidant of the Empress, and she has been impelled to write this book on account of the false representations made both in Russia and in England of the character and life of the Tsaritsa. She admits that the Empress was not popular, and that she was suspected by the Russian people as a whole, and this she cannot understand. At the same time she admits that the Empress had peculiarities which might well give a wrong impression. She writes "I cannot entirely defend the Empress's attitude. O love her, I reverence her memory, but I think she was, in many ways, perhaps, mistaken in her outlook". None can doubt the sincerity of the love and admiration of the writer for the Empress, and this book is an attempt—and a successful one, too—to show the Empress as she was in the home. No part of her life has been so severely criticised as her relations with Rasputin. The Empress was a woman of strange religious feelings, and she had a great admiration for the priest. In several cases his help seemed to have been God-sent, especially when he prayed over their only beloved son who was soon after restored to health. Madama Dehn gives us the impression made by Rasputin on the members of the court. It is clear that his influence was great. But she utterly repudiates that there was ever anything at all in his life or bearing in the Palace against which anyone could take objection. She admits there may have been a dark side to his life, but those in the Court were utterly ignorant of it. He was honoured because he had, at various times, been able to give the kind of spiritual help the Empress wanted. "Rasputin's influence over the Empress was purely mystical. She had always believed in the power of prayer-Rasputin strengthened her in that belif, and I am sure that her perplexed soul was soothed by his administrations. There was absolutely no sensual attraction." Her detailed account of Rasputin and his relation to the Court is full of interest, and though it does not increase our respect for the man, it helps us to understand how a religiously minded person, could come under the spell of his influence.

The chapters dealing with the opening days of the Revolution enable us to see the terrible sufferings of the Royal Family. Through these days the Tsaritsa behaved as an Empress, and throughout it all showed great courage and forbearance. We see the Emperor and Empress as father and mother, and we feel something of the terrible agony through which they must have passed in those days when the times were so full of anxiety. The book does not attempt to deal in any way with the political question; it merely sets forth the experiences and sufferings the author herself witnessed in the Royal family in those awful days.

THE HINDUSTHAN.

Among the Gujerati daily newspapers "The Hindusthan" occupies a prominent place. The publishers of the paper have undertaken to supply a longfelt need among the Gujerati readers of a high class weekly periodical. There are, no doubt, many weekly papers in Gujerat but very few of them have been able to serve the public ably. Most of them are only living a lingering life. Now-a-days papers like politicians spring up like mushrooms and die a sudden and unnoticed death. We believe the "Hindusthan" is an exception to this class of newspapers. The changes introduced in its weekly publications will be received with great gratification by the general public. The daily "Hindusthan" has to its credit the service of Gujerat for the past many years and has had to pass through all the vicissitudes of an Indian newspaper's life. The weekly "Hindusthan" has succeeded in securing the services of some of the ablest Gujerati writers and men of scholarship. Mr. K. T. Shah, the distinguished economist of Bombay figures prominently in the paper as a contributor of two articles. All those who have been long acquainted with Mr. Shah only as a great economist will be agreeably surprised to learn that he is, also, a great story-writer in Gujerati. Gujerati readers will be highly interested to read Prof. Shah's story entitled *"Mahatma no hathyog"* and will be able to notice that the worthy professor possesses the invaluable gift of humour as well as keen dramatic instinct. We cannot venture to remark at such an early date—for the story is a serial one—how far Prof. Shah succeeds in the development of theme but it is certain that he writes easily and naturally in a way to charm the ordinary reader. The second article, on India's finances, describes the expenditure of the Indian Government from 1860 to 1920. Though Gujerat is a progressive province so far as industries and commerce are concerned yet it possesses very little literature on topics of commerce. Such subjects when treated by a man of Mr. Shah's learning and abilities are, no doubt, read with deep interest for they shed new light on time-worn problems. The paper contains a variety of other contributions, all of them interesting. We wish the venture the success which it undoubtedly deserves.

THE BIBLE IN TAMIL.

A new Tamil translation of the New Testament will shortly be published by the Association Press. The author, the Rev G. Gnanaprakasam, has made a study of the original Greek with a view to translating the New Testament into his own language. The translation is the result of thirty years' study, and has been for its author "a life-long labour of love and a solace in the midst of many distracting cares and anxieties". His chief aim has been to give a true and accurate rendering of the Greek in the best Tamil he could command, and in the opinion of those who have seen it the new version constitutes a real step on the part of the Indian Christian Church towards the production of a version of the Bible which shall be worthy to stand beside the great versions of the West.

A KANNADA MONTHLY,

A new Kannada monthly has been issued in Mysore under the name of "Kannadigara Gnana Deepike" (lamp of Kanarese people's knowledge). Its object is to awaken the Kanarese people to the glory of ancient India, our present degradation and the way to rectify the situation.

MR. HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAY.

Mr Harindranath Chattopadhyay, who is the youngest brother of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and who has already earned for himself a reputation—which is not confined to India—as a poet, dramatist, actor and singer of no mean order, returned to this country from Europe on the 20th ultimo, after about a three years' stay there. While in Europe Mr. Chattopadhyay spent the greater part of his time in the critical study of the European stage in all its aspects. He returns to India to devote his time and attention to the entire reconstruction of the national stage. It goes without saying that there is ample scope for the improvement of the Indian stage and Mr. Chattopadhyay's rare talents and experience are sure to prove of considerable service in tackling the task. We wish all success to Mr. Chattopadhyay in his highly patriotic mission.

MY TRIBUTE TO PROF. EINSTEIN.

(By BHARGAVA.)

Though I have a constitutional distaste for learning, I make bold to state that my tribute to Prof. Einstein is more real than the glowing words of appreciation and admiration coming from men of learning all the world over. They do not understand what Prof. Einstein is about; I do. I am half unwilling to let out the real aim of the great man, but I feel bound to do so.

Now-a-days, it has become a fashion to say that this or that man (or woman for that matter) has added to the stock of human knowledge and therefore deserves well of mankind. People who talk like that do not understand what they are saying. The stock of human knowledge is an spalling burden under which people are being crushed. To add to that burden is the greatest disservice a man can do his brother man. Real service consists in removing even by a little from that monstrous weight. The great merit of Prof. Einstein consists in the fact that by his teachings he has lifted off a large part of the load of knowledge, though men of learning have not grasped this yet.

Schoolboys, especially, cannot be too grateful to the Professor. My view is that in Prof. Einstein's theories we find the revenge—belated though—for all the woes that the older generation of schoolboys sufferred under their pedagogues. My mind goes back to my own schooldays under Mr. T. who used to force into my head all sorts of undigestible stuff at the point of his chalk-piece. One evening he gave us an elaborate explanation of a straight line. Nobody could be expected to attend to his jargon especially as the time to run away to the foot-ball field was drawing near. "Look here, you B., define a straight line" he guffawed at me suddenly. I stood up and said something which I do not now remember. Before I could conclude, Mr. T. roared "You dunce, don't you know that a straight line is the shortest distance between any two points?" and the big lump of chalk in his hand hit against my head clearing the space between by the shortest distance. Notwithstanding that very direct method of teaching, I refused to subscribe to Mr. T's view though I did not feel it safe to contradict him. Now some twenty years later, Prof. Einstein has fully endorsed my view as distinguished from that held by Mr. T. and other learned men. He has made it clear that a straight line is not necessarily the shortest distance between any two points. He has brought confusion in the midst of all other similar teachings with which Mr. T. and his breed plague little ones.

The funniest thing is that Mr. T. himself has now turned out to be an admirer of Prof. Einstein. After all, Prof. Einstein is saying just the things I would have said if I had an opportunity. The sum and substance of the Professor's teaching is just this, that all the learning affected by scholars is moonshine. When I attempted to say the same thing I was put down with several rebukes. Prof. Einstein is much more cute and has hoist the learned men with their own petard. Instead of stating his discovery (which is really mine) bluntly, he clothes his teachings in just the jargon scholars use. And the men of learning wisely nod approval.

The crux of his philosophy is beautifully simple. "All knowledge is relative; even our knowledge of relativity itself is relative." This is a graceful way of saying. "All the words of wisdom you chaps speak is just smoke." But the Professar's trick of using academic jargon has done for all the dons and their tribe. They enthusiastically join in the chorus little suspecting how they are helping to dig their own graves.

Again I repeat that the greatest benefactor of modern times is Prof. Einstein and his greatest achievement is that he has helped to scatter to the winds a goodly part of knowledge and thereby lightened the burden of knowledge. I have no desire to be unduly severe on those who tortured me and I gladly forgive Mr. T. My more important duty is to help my fellowmen to better understand the full and true significance of Prof. Einstein's labours. I appeal to all, particularly to those who like me have an instinctive dislike of all knowledge, to join me in my respectful tribute to Prof. Einstein.

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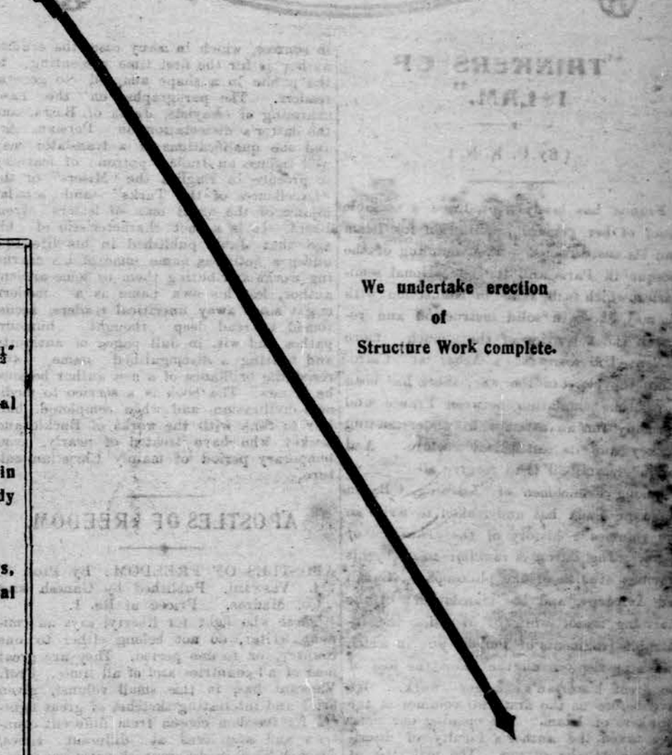

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